VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION
ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2031)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 289567

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Abhijnan Hazarika

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

18/12/2021

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre

Guwahati

Ajoy Prasad

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

VISIONIAS

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2031)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे Time Allowed: Three Hours	अधिकतम अंक: 250 Maximum Marks: 250

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. काकतीय राजवंश ने स्थापत्य कला और साहित्य के क्षेत्र में एक अमिट छाप छोड़ी है। उदाहरण सहित विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The Kakatiya dynasty left an indelible mark in the fields of architecture and literature. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Kakatiya 'Ramappa temple' was recently declared as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

It flourished in the 11th-12th Century AD

Architecture

→ Veyyistambhala Gudi
- prolific monument of 1000 pillars made by Ganapati Deva
- intricate carvings
- use of black marble

→ Ramappa temple
- unique → in name of Builder
- Vesara style

→ Warangal fort
- made in 11th century

Literature

- Telugu literature flourished
- Jayapa Senani important writer

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- Kannada literature also practised

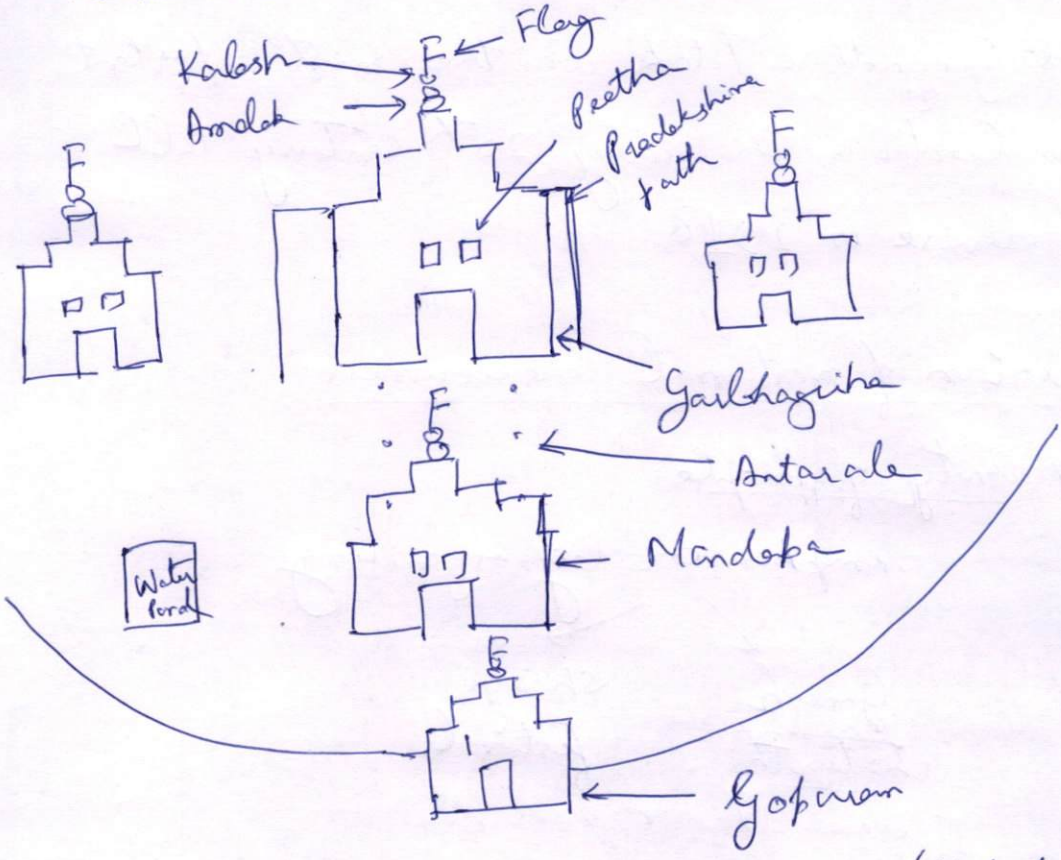


Fig:- Vesara style temple (Kakatiyas)

The Kakatiyas glory diminished when it was occupied by Alauddin Khilji in early 13th century

2. राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के दौरान बाल गंगाधर तिलक ने राष्ट्रीय चेतना उत्पन्न करने और जनता को राजनीतिक आवाज प्रदान करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई थी। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Bal Gangadhar Tilak was instrumental in creating a national consciousness and giving political voice to the masses during the course of national movement. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Bal Gangadhar Tilak was the most important mass leader in the early 20th century till his demise in 1918.

Creation of national consciousness

→ Unity of people
- emphasised by organising
  - Ganesh Chaturthi
  - Shivaji festivals

→ Newspapers
- 'Maharatta' and 'Kesari' to create awareness among the people

→ Political voice

→ Part of the Indian National Congress
- for a long time except between 'Surat split' and rejoining in 1917

→ Travels across India

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- to mobilise people to fight British

→ Home Rule movement

- undertaken to reignite national movement after it had died down

→ Lucknow Pact, 1916

- for Hindu-Muslim unity

Few issues
→ opposing progressive laws
└ Age of Consent Act
→ opposition got opportunity to feature him as communal leader

His influence was such that Mahatma Gandhi called him the most important leader of India.

3. 1929 के कांग्रेस के लाहौर अधिवेशन ने अनेक महत्वपूर्ण तरीकों से स्वतंत्र भारत के विज़न को आकार प्रदान किया। व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The 1929 Lahore session of Congress shaped the vision for an independent India in many important ways. Explain. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ The 1929 Lahore session was presided over by Jawaharlal Nehru.

Significance

→ Change in goal of nationalists
↳ 'Purna Swaraj' was adopted as the goal for first time

→ New leaders come into the fore
↳ like Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Subhash Chandra Bose

→ New energy was infused into the freedom movement

→ Non Cooperation Movement in the aftermath

Issues
→ Non-understanding of the proper meaning of Purna Swaraj
Political vs Socio-economic
→ Future conflicts between radicals

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

and ~~moder~~ liberals

Future scope

→ 1931 Karachi session
↳ swaraj was expanded
→ minimum wages for labours
→ minimum standards of life

→ 1937 Faizpur session
→ villages come into ambit

→ 1938 Haripura session
→ National Planning Committee.

Thus, Lahore session was a path-breaker as it showed the vision of future India

4. व्याख्या कीजिए कि किस प्रकार विभिन्न ऐतिहासिक अनुभवों ने चीन और जापान जैसे देशों को स्वतंत्र और आधुनिक राष्ट्रों के रूप में विकास हेतु व्यापक रूप से भिन्न पथों पर अग्रसर किया। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Explain, in what ways, different historical experiences led countries like China and Japan on widely divergent paths to building independent and modern nations. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ China and Japan are two of the most important powers in the 21st century.

But in the nature of the growth and the existence of present setups, they are vastly different

China

Historical experiences	Current scenario
→ 19th century and 20th century ↓ humiliated by the European powers and China ex:- Nanking massacre	→ Focus on building a strong empire ↳ Deng Xiaoping ↳ Xi Xinping's } vision
→ Economic issues in the 20th century	→ Rise of Communism
→ reservations about free market	→ Mixed market

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Japan

Historical experiences	Current scenario
→ conquered large areas of SE Asia, bombarded Pearl Harbour in WW II	→ non-military state as per WW-II Treaties
→ forced to open markets by Commodore Pierre in 1870s ⇓ need for technological advancement rapidly	→ used severe engineering method to rapidly develop
→ saw ills of Communism	→ capitalists

Thus, they are very divergent although strong modern nations also seen recently as

China
- closer to Russia and Pakistan

Japan
- part of QUAD, Malabar exercise etc
- closer to US block

5. मैडेन-जूलियन ऑसिलेशन क्या है? यह अल-नीनो से किस प्रकार भिन्न है? भारतीय मानसून पर इसके प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

What is Madden-Julian Oscillation? How does it differ from El-Nino? Discuss its impact on Indian Monsoon. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ In 2019, although there was El-Nino, but still monsoon was better during the 2nd half i.e. August-September. It was attributed to Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO)

Characteristics
- → Lumps of clouds that move from African coast to Peru coast
- → causes rain where it passes by
- → associated with monsoons in India

El Nino	Madden Julian Osc.
→ reverses every 2-7 yrs ↓ El-Nino to La Nina	→ clouds are formed every year
→ associated with yearly phenomenon	→ weekly or daily changes weather
→ reduces rainfall in India	→ Causes increase in rainfall in India

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ It is a southern oscillation in Pacific | → It is across both hemispheres

Impact on Indian Monsoons
- → aids monsoon
  - ↳ by increasing rainfall
- → counters the effect of El-Nino
  - ↳ as seen in 2019
- → can cause more than required rainfall during La Nina.

Thus, Indian monsoon is impacted by MJO alongwith other phenomenon like
- ↳ Tibeten Heat Engine
- ↳ Somali Jets
- ↳ Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD)
- ↳ El-Nino and La Nina etc.

6. अंतर्जनित बल क्या हैं? उनके प्रकारों पर प्रकाश डालिए और पृथ्वी पर विभिन्न स्थलाकृतियों के निर्माण में उनके द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

What are endogenic forces? Highlight their types and discuss the role played by them in forming various landforms on the earth. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The forces that occur within the earth's surface are called endogenic forces

Endogenic forces
- Diastrophic (slow)
  - Epeirogenic (continent building)
  - Orogenic (mountain building)
- Catastrophic (sudden)
  ex:- earthquake, volcano etc.

Epeirogenic :- ~~having~~ vertical forces

Orogenic :- horizontal forces

Role

→ Mountain building

orogenic forces
⇓
plate tectonics
⇓
formation of mountains

Andes
→ Nazca plate
← S American plate

→ Continent building

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- submergence of landmass
  ex:- Zealandias
  West coast of India
- rising landmass ex:- East coast of India

→ formation of graben and horst
  ex:- Horst - Black Mountain, France
  Narmada graben

→ Natural disasters
  ↳ ex:- earthquakes - breakdown landforms

→ creation of plateaus
  ex:- Deccan plateau

Endogenic forces are generally creating reliefs while exogenic forces destroy the reliefs.

7. दक्षिण एशिया के लिए हिमालय पर्वत प्रणाली के महत्व के संदर्भ में, हिमनदों के पिघलने के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों और क्षेत्र पर इसके प्रभाव की व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

In context of the significance of the Himalayan mountain system for South Asia, explain the factors responsible for melting of glaciers and its impact on the region. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ As per MoES: Assessment of Indian Region report, the Hindukush Himalayas are facing temperature rise faster than other regions at about 0.2°C/decade.

Significance

→ Protection from cold winds like Buran from North

→ source of many rivers
ex:- Brahmaputra, Satluj etc.

Factors responsible

→ Global warming and climate change

→ deposition of green house gases on the mountains
↳ increased albedo effect

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Impact

→ Water security hampered in future
↳ as South Asia depends on the water of these rivers

→ risk of floods in near future
- due to increase in water flow

→ chances of increased coldness in the North Indian region

Thus, Himalayan ecosystem needs to be protected and to counter global warming is the only reason forward.

8. कोविड-19 महामारी ने वैश्वीकरण को न केवल अत्यधिक सुभेद्य और कमजोर व्यवस्था के रूप में उजागर किया है, बल्कि इसके गुणों पर पुनर्विचार करने के लिए भी बाध्य किया है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
The COVID-19 pandemic has not only exposed globalisation as highly vulnerable and fragile but also forced a rethinking on its merits. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The unification of the world in context to movement of goods, people, services, ideas etc. is known as globalisation.

COVID-19 has exposed its flaws :-

Highly vulnerable

→ Resulted in rapid spread of COVID-19
↳ due to movement of people

→ Supply chains hampered
↳ many countries supply chain was not diversified resulting in huge issues

→ Vaccine fights
↳ unequitable distribution to poorer countries

~~→ Supply~~

Demerits exposed

↳ Lack of equitable outlook of various nations. ex:- focusing only on vaccinating own people

→ Over-dependence on imports
⇓
shortage of goods on lockdowns

Only globalisation is thus not the panacea

Way forward
→ Diversify supply chains
ex:- SCRI
→ Focus on developing indigeneous capabilities
└ focus on manufacturing
→ Reinvigoration of equitable distribution of vaccines
ex:- GAVI Alliance etc.

Thus, to ensure fulfilment of SDGs like SDG 17, globalisation needs to be reoriented to a more humane nature.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

9. शहरी भारत में अभी भी जाति आधारित असमानताएँ किन तरीकों से प्रकट होती हैं? उदाहरण सहित विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

In what ways are caste-based inequities still manifested in urban India? Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Although caste-based rigidities have reduced in India in religious sense, but it has found other manifestations in the political, economic, social areas.

Manifestation in urban area

→ Ghettoisation
↳ the poor, unskilled people are pushed to the periphery of cities
ex:- slum areas in Mumbai

→ Jobs
└ the higher jobs are occupied by upper caste people → educated → skilled
ex:- Software companies
└ the lower jobs by lower caste

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Transport
Public — Private

→ Sanitation and housing facilities
Upper castes - 'gated communities'

→ Socio-economic benefits
↳ not got by the lower class and caste people

Thus, although people move out from rural areas to urban areas to uplift their condition, they find themselves again in a web of caste based inequalities manifested as class.

10. मासिक धर्म सदैव वर्जनाओं और मिथकों से घिरा रहा है, जो महिलाओं को सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक जीवन के अनेक पहलुओं से दूर कर देता है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इन वर्जनाओं और मिथकों से निपटने के लिए कुछ उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Menstruation has always been surrounded by taboos and myths that exclude women from many aspects of socio-cultural life. Discuss in the context of India. Also, suggest some steps to combat these taboos and myths. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently, Zomato announced a 2 day period leave for women every month.

The emergence of menstruation as evil can be traced from Taittiriya Samhita in Vedic times

Exclusion of women in socio-cultural life

↳ Notion of impurity
⇓
separately kept in different rooms, huts etc. → discrimination

↳ can lead to various diseases
↳ improper hygiene

↳ excluded from family functions, social gatherings etc.

Steps to combat

→ creating awareness about menstruation
↳ so that taboo is removed

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ educating people in right sense
→ upliftment of social status of women
→ focus on hygiene aspect
⇓
distributing free sanitary napkins.

~~Tho~~ Thus, the change in the attitude of society is the need of the hour to get rid of this evil.

11. दक्षिण भारत में धार्मिक भक्ति की उत्पत्ति और प्रसार का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए और चर्चा कीजिए कि किस प्रकार इस लोकप्रिय आंदोलन ने दक्षिण के स्थानीय साहित्य में स्वयं को अभिव्यक्त किया। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Provide an account of the origin and spread of devotional Bhakti in South India and discuss how this popular movement expressed itself in the vernacular literature of the south. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Bhakti movement in South India emerged under the Pallavas in around 7th century AD and it spread across South India in quick time.

Origin

- influenced from Vaishnavan Bhakti emerged in North India under the Guptas
- ~~so~~ Pallavas patronised early Bhakti saints like Andal etc.

Spread

- under the Cholas, Pandyas etc. spread across S. India
  - ↳ the Acharyas → Yamunacharya, → Madhvacharya
- moved to region of Karnataka and Maharashtra in 11th-12th centuries
  - ↳ under Kalachuris
  - ↳ Vijayanagara

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ moved into North India again
↳ under preachers like Ramananda

→ **Different strands**

- Nayanars – Shaiva bhakti
- Alvars – Vaishnava bhakti
- Lingayats – Shaiva
- Philosophies
  - → Advaita – Shankaracharya
  - → Vishistadvaite – Ramanuja etc.

Contribution to vernacular literature

→ **Tamil**
↳ Alvars – Nalyira Divya Prabandham
ex:- Periyalwar
↳ Nayanars ex:- Manikavasakar
↳ Tevaram

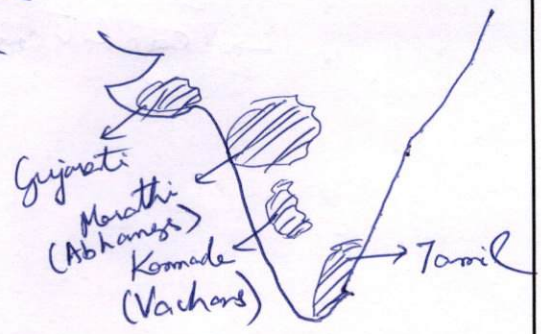


Fig:- South Indian bhakti centres

→ **Kannada**
- Vachans were composed by Basavanna, Akka Mahadevi

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Marathi

- spread of Maratha dharma through Abhangs

Jnaneswar, Tukaram, Ramdas etc.

Gujarat

- spread by Narsinh Mehta

Thus, Bhakti movement contributed immensely to literature alongwith

↳ fighting against caste system
↳ gender equality
↳ egalitarian society.

12. आरंभिक मध्यकाल में भारत में शहरों के पतन का विचार कुछ लोगों द्वारा प्रतिपादित किया गया है, परंतु देश के विभिन्न भागों से प्राप्त साक्ष्य भिन्न संकेत प्रदान करते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

The idea of urban decay in India in early medieval times has been propounded by some but evidences from various parts of the country suggest otherwise. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words)15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ RS Sharma emphasises on the urban decay in India in early medieval times (8th-11th cent)

But various evidences point to the existence of urban places during early medieval age (EMA)

Evidences

Literature
- → Vijnaneswara's of Mitakshara contains references of cities
- → 'Yuktikalpataru' of Bhoja
  - ↓ Contains references of building huge ships which points to the existence of large cities
- → Amoghavarsha's books (Rashtrakuta)
- → Contains such reference
- → Foreign sources - AR Sulaiman etc.

Numismatics
- → Coins issued by Kalachuris of Karnataka region, Eastern Ganges of Mysore have been found in large nos.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Architecture

Temples

↳ Cholas → Thanjavur – Brihadeswara
→ Gangaikondacholapuram

↓

prosperous towns in 10th-11th century

Cities

↳ Cities like Kanchipuram → educational centre

Warangal → forts

etc. flourishing

↳ Capitals

↳ Lal Kot → Tomars

↳ Warangal → Kakatiyas

↳ Dwarasamudra → Hoysalas were flourishing

At the same time, urbanisation was not on the levels of the Gupta and Post-Gupta Age as :—

→ Less no of issue of gold coins

↳ Less prosperity

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ less reference of flourishing towns like in Gupta Age
↳ Ujjain - mentioned by Kalidasa
↳ Poompuhar (Kaveripattinam)
↳ Silpadikaram mentions

→ Availability of less no of large monuments

Thus, urbanisation had reduced but there was no phenomenon of complete urban decay. 3rd urbanisation started gradually under Delhi Sultans and kingdoms like Vijayanagara.

13. गांधीजी के रचनात्मक कार्यक्रमों का सार, साम्राज्यवाद विरोधी राष्ट्रवादी संघर्ष से कहीं अधिक था। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

The essence of Gandhiji's constructive programme went well beyond the anti-imperialist nationalist struggle. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Gandhiji returned permanently from his long stint in South Africa in 1915 and gradually emerged as the face of the national struggle in India.

Gandhi's anti imperialist struggle

→ Kheda, Champaran satyagraha
→ Anti-Rowlatt agitation
→ Instrumental in Quit India Movement, Non-Cooperation and Civil Disobedience Movement.
→ explained meaning of Swaraj for the masses for first time.
→ Presided Belgaum Session of Congress

~~Philosophy~~ Constructive work

→ Gandhiji's struggle was characterised by passive and active phases of struggle-truce-struggle (STS)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

II

The truce period was characterised by Constructive work ex:- after NCM

Features	Need and aim
→ work for eradication of untouchability	→ to uplift the 'Harijans' for egalitarian society
→ spread of vernacular language	→ to rapidly spread modern ideas among masses
→ work for upliftment of women	→ to ensure gender equality
→ abolition of liquor	→ to create a better society
→ promotion of charkha and khadi	→ inculcate value of self-sufficiency among people
→ emphasis on spreading ideas of Satyagraha	→ to create an honest and truthful society
→ work for Hindu-Muslim unity	→ create united and secular India

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Few limitations

↳ Hindu-Muslim unity failed
⇓
led to partition of India

↳ Limited upliftment of untouchables
⇓
Alternate theories :- Annihilation of caste
↓
BR Ambedkar

Gandhiji's constructive programmes led to the creation of a sovereign, socialist and secular democratic Republic as put up in the Preamble.

14. हालांकि, भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप की सामाजिक-राजनीतिक जटिलताओं ने विभाजन को अपरिहार्य बना दिया था, परंतु यह ब्रिटिश नेतृत्व की विफलता थी जिसके कारण रक्तरंजित घटनाएँ घटित हुईं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Though the socio-political complexities of the Indian subcontinent may have made partition inevitable, it was the failure of British leadership that led to a bloodbath. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The dream of Gandhiji and many nationalists was shattered even when India got independence on 15 Aug, 1947 as it was a divided India they had not envisaged.

Socio-political conditions

→ Social

↳ Presence of many heterodox communities or minorities
ex:- Muslims, Sikhs etc.

↳ Poor socio-economic conditions of Muslims compared to Hindus
↳ increased apprehensions

→ Political

↳ Presence of communal parties
ex:- Muslim league, Hindu Mahasabha etc.

↳ Fight for existence of Muslim league

↳ badly defeated in 1937 elections
↳ took path of extreme communalism

↳ Fabricated reports
↳ to imply that Muslims were oppressed
ex:- Pirpur report

↳ Political ambitions of Jinnah

Failure of British leadership

↳ ~~About~~ Shimla Conference, 1945
⇓
ML demanded they be the sole voice of Muslims and jeopardised Conference, got a veto when Wavell didn't do anything to resolve issue

↳ Mountbatten
↳ failed to convince leaders of making united India

↳ Haste in preparation of boundaries
↳ Radcliffe was given minimal time of around 3 weeks
⇓
demarcated borders on map leading to complexities

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Inadequate police action
ex:- on Direct Action Day

→ Announcement of boundaries at last moment
└ people realised very late that they were in other country

→ Hastily left India

Other factors
→ British wanted to divide India
└ as Cold War had started
→ Failure of Indian leaders to unify people of different communities

Thus, British leadership made bloodbath inevitable.

15. अर्धचालक और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक चिप निर्माण उद्योग की अवस्थिति को प्रभावित करने वाले कारकों की पहचान करते हुए, इनकी वर्तमान वैश्विक कमी हेतु उत्तरदायी कारणों की विवेचना कीजिए। भारत द्वारा अपने इलेक्ट्रॉनिक विनिर्माण परिवेश का समर्थन करने के लिए हाल के दिनों में क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Identifying the factors affecting the location of semiconductor and electronic chip making industry, discuss the reasons behind their current global shortage. What steps has India taken in recent times to support its electronic manufacturing ecosystem? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The semiconductor and electron chip making industry is largely underdeveloped in India

Location of semiconductor and electronic chip making industry

→ Shaanxi Province, China

→ Silicon Valley, USA

→ Ruhr region, ~~France~~ Germany

Factors

→ Presence of raw materials
↳ ex:- Vietnam coal → Hydrocarbons

→ Presence of cheap labour
↳ as in China earlier

→ Expertise — presence of skilled workforce

→ Favourable environment of E.O.D.B
↳ ex:- relaxed FDI norms
~~Lab~~ - flexible labour laws

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Reasons behind global shortage

→ Non-availability of raw materials
↳ like silicon diodes, PN junctions, silicon wafers etc.

→ Disruptions in global value chain
↳ due to COVID-19

→ Protectionism pursued by many economies

→ Labour law related issues
↳ ex:- in China

→ Shifting of manufacturers from one country to another - initial delays.

Steps taken by India

- National Electronic Policy, 2019
↳ to increase production of electronic equipments in India
↳ to reduce dependence of chips and other raw materials from outside
ex:- S Korea, China etc.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- Exploration of EEZs for hydrocarbons
- Performance linked Incentive scheme, 2021
  - ↳ to encourage electronic manufacturing industry's growth in India
  - ↳ interest subvention
- National Export Policy
  - focuses on increasing exports including electronic chip making
- Special Economic Zones

Although many steps have been taken, further steps need to be taken to fulfil SDGs like SDG 9 - Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

16. मृदा निर्माण या मृदाजनन को प्रभावित करने वाले सक्रिय और निष्क्रिय कारकों को चिन्हित करते हुए, मृदा निर्माण में शामिल प्रक्रियाओं की व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Identifying the active and passive factors affecting pedogenesis, explain the processes involved in soil formation. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ The process of creation of soil from rocks in a gradual manner is known as pedogenesis

Typical mature soil

O → layer of humus

A → fine soil
↳ Zone of elluviation
↓
water percolates down

B → Zone of illuviation
↳ materials from top and below

R → fragmented major rock

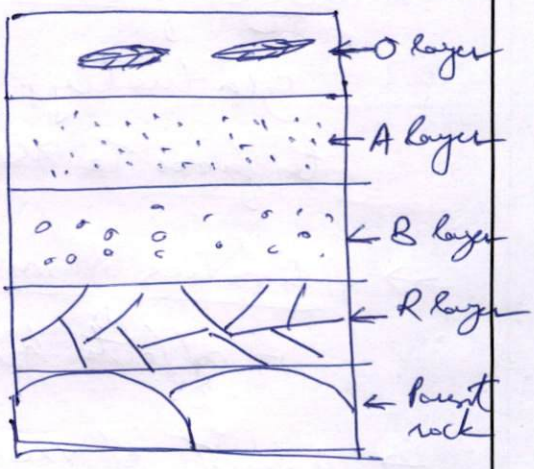


Fig:- Mature soil

Factors affecting pedogenesis

Passive

→ source of soil
└ rock type → basalt - black soil
→ granite - red soil

└ in situ or ex-situ
↳ alluvial soil

ex:- black soil

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Exploitation by humans
↳ deforestation, sand mining etc. affects soil formations

Active

→ stage of soil formation
gradually, it evolves from coarser to finer to reach stage of maturity

→ Activities of microbes
- affects humus formation

→ Amount of vegetation

→ Presence of natural geomorphic agents
↳ ex:- wind, rain will carry away top layer

Processes involved

- rock formation
- breakdown of rocks by agents
↳ wind, air, water etc.

- fragmented pieces acted upon

by the natural agents

→ Gradual formation of soil particles of different size → clay → silt

→ Dead plants and animals' abundance
└ formation of humus

→ Action of microbes

→ Absorption of nitrogen (fixation), minerals (through fertilisers) etc.

Thus, soil formation is a long proces and formation of mature soil takes millions of years.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

17. तड़ितझंझा, बिजली का चमकना (लाइटनिंग) और ऐसी कई घटनाएं भारत में मानसून-पूर्व ऋतु की विशेषताएं हैं। इस संदर्भ में स्पष्ट कीजिए कि तड़ितझंझा की उत्पत्ति कैसे होती है और भारत के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों पर मानसून पूर्व वर्षा के प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Pre-monsoon season in India is characterised by thunderstorms, lightning and many such events. In this context, explain how thunderstorms are formed and discuss the impact of pre-monsoonal rainfall in various regions of India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India largely depends on monsoon for the rainfall but some amount of pre-monsoon rainfall and disturbances are also witnessed in India.

Formation of thunderstorms

→ Rapid upliftment of moist air
⇓
cools down by adiabatic cooling
⇓
reaches dew point, limits of carrying capacity, gives rain

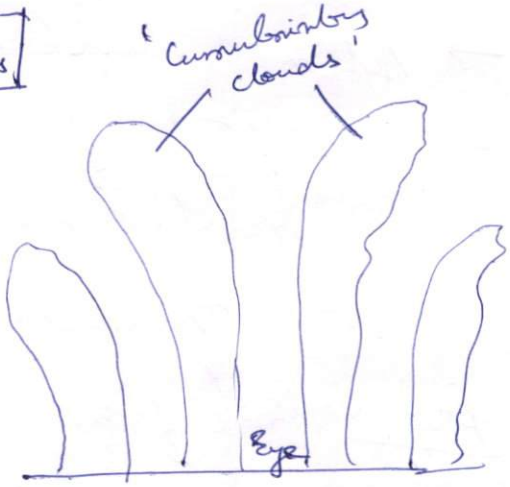


Fig :- 'Rain' clouds

→ Formation of cumulonimbus clouds

→ Caused by pre-monsoonal winds

Pre-monsoonal winds in India

↳ Bordoichila – Assam
↳ Kal Baisakhi – W Bengal

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

↳ Mango showers → South India

↳ Loo → across India

Impact of pre-monsoonal rainfall

↳ Respite from heat
  ↳ to people

↳ Helps in multiple cropping
  ex:- tea, coffee etc. plantations

↳ Recharges water table

↳ Associated with various belief systems across India
  ↳ cultural significance

↳ leads to large-scale destructions
  ↳ ex:- infrastructure damage by Bordoichila

Post monsoon rainfall → due to Western disturbances
→ useful for cultivation
ex:- wheat in Punjab

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has only 4% of world's water resources despite having 18% of world population, so rainfall in every way - pre, during and post is very essential for India.

18. एनर्जी बास्केट का विविधीकरण अब भारत के लिए एक विकल्प नहीं, अपितु एक आवश्यकता बन गया है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Diversification of energy basket is no longer a choice for India, it has become a necessity. Elucidate. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India is one of the largest contributors of Green House Gas in the world despite 1/3rd of average energy consumption of the world. Thus, the energy consumption growth envisaged in the future is alarming.

Energy scenario

- Thermal energy → 240 GW (mostly from coal)
- Solar energy → around 40 GW
- Renewable energy (including solar) ↓ around 100 GW
- Petroleum and natural gas ↳ imports

Need for diversification

→ Rapid growth of energy demand
└ NITI Aayog envisages 6-13 times increase in domestic demand by 2047

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Excessive dependence on imported petroleum and natural gas

NG → 75% from Gulf region

→ To reduce import bills

└ huge expenditure

→ International commitments

SDGs → To reduce emission intensity of GDP by 33% since 2005 level by 2030

→ To have 40% share of renewables in total energy

Paris Agreement → To limit temperature rise to 1.5°C

→ Depleting non-renewable sources across the world

ex:- coal, petroleum

→ climate change and global warming

- to counter

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Government steps

↳ Multilateral organisations
↳ ex:- International Solar Alliance (ISA), OSOWOG

↳ 2022 Targets

Solar	Wind	Small hydro	Biomass	Total
100 GW	60 GW	10 GW	5 GW	175 GW

↳ Ethanol blending
↳ Solar Rooftop Scheme
↳ Wind Parks ex:- Rajasthan

Thus, diversification of energy market has become a necessity in changing times.

19. समकालीन भारतीय समाज, स्वयं को पश्चिम की नकल करने की एक बढ़ती आकांक्षा और रूढ़िवादी पारंपरिक विचारों के पुनरुद्धार के बीच दुविधापूर्ण स्थिति में पाता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

The contemporary Indian society finds itself caught at the intersection of a growing aspiration to mimic the West and a revival of the conservative traditional outlook. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- Due to increasing globalisation, and its uneven effects on the society, India finds itself at crossroads.

Globalisation has had a three fold impact on contemporary society

↳ Hybridisation

↳ Revival of traditional outlook

↳ 'Modernisation' or 'westernization' at times

Westernization

→ following ideas of the West without a progressive outlook in the society or only focusing on external aspects

ex:- listening to English music

- Jeans culture - wearing only Jeans

- Walmartisation

- craze for OTT platforms

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Conservative traditional outlook

- emerging as a counter to such forces

Factors → To preserve traditional culture
→ To oppose Western features

ex:- spread of YOGA,
AYUSH rejuvenation

So, there is a conflict between the two

Way forward

↳ focus on 'modernisation' rather than westernisation
↓
try to absorb positive values of the West like scientific temper, quest for knowledge etc.

↳ try to imbibe 'modernisation' in such a way that no section of society is left behind

↳ Hybridisation / Glocalisation

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

ii:- Dubbed movies,

McMoo Tikki burger etc.

Thus, India should focus on holistic development to fulfil the SDGs like SDG 1- no poverty etc.

20. भारत के शहरीकरण में दिखाई देने वाली प्रवृत्तियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, एक स्थायी तरीके से शहरों की योजना और प्रबंधन का मार्गदर्शन करने हेतु एक नई शहरीकरण नीति के लिए महत्वपूर्ण विचारों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

In view of the visible trends in India's urbanisation, discuss the key considerations for a new urbanisation policy to guide the planning and management of cities in a sustainable manner. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ As per Census-2011, 30% of India's population resides in urban areas and as per UN State of World Population Report, it is expected to grow to 40% by 2030

Trends in urbanisation

→ Contribution to GDP — 75% roughly
⇓
shows importance

→ Issues
- → proliferation of slums
  - ↳ Rangarajan Committee - around 17% people in slums
- → Housing and sanitation
  - ↳ improper
- → Lack of transport facilities
- → Ghettoization
  - ↳ segregation of city as per class distinctions

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Considerations

→ Urban housing facilities
- for reduction in slums, benefit of migrants
- ex:- through AWAS Yojana - ARHCs

→ Upliftment of slum people
- provide adequate skills ex:- PMKY
- benefits - socio-economic
- portability of foodgrains
  - Annavitran, IMPDS portals

→ Sanitation facilities
- proper drainage
- solid waste management facilities

→ Transport facilities
- ex:- Metros

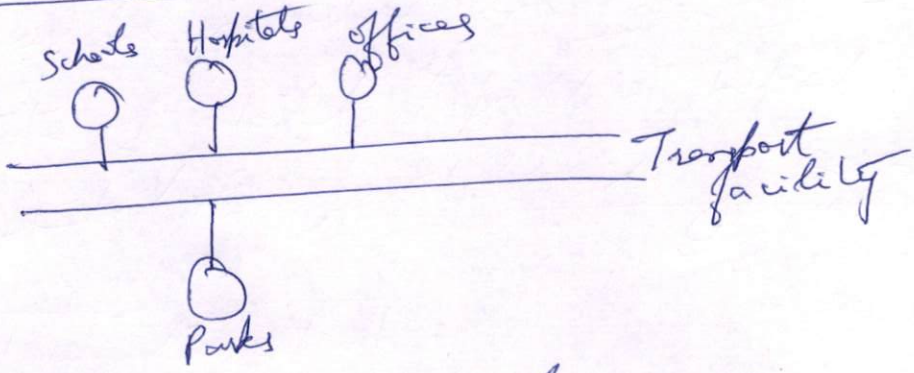
Long term

→ Cascaded city planning

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- 10/15/20 year target setting

→ Transport Oriented Cities



- to reduce costs and increase efficiency

→ Focus on renewables

ex:- Solar Rooftop Mission

Thus, keeping in mind rapid urbanisation, various steps should be taken to ameliorate the urban issues.

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2032)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 289567

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Abhijnan Hazarika

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

18/12/2021

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre

Guwahati

Ajoy Prasad

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

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	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2032)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे Time Allowed: Three Hours	अधिकतम अंक: 250 Maximum Marks: 250

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. **Contextual Competence**
2. **Content Competence**
3. **Language Competence**
4. **Introduction Competence**
5. **Structure - Presentation Competence**
6. **Conclusion Competence**

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि अनुच्छेद 22 के कुछ हिस्से मूल अधिकार नहीं हैं बल्कि भारत के नागरिकों के लिए 'मौलिक खतरे' हैं। भारत में निवारक निरोध सम्बन्धी कानूनों के मुद्दों पर बहस के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

It has been argued that some parts of Article 22 are not Fundamental Rights but 'Fundamental Dangers' to the citizens of India. Discuss in light of the debate on issues around the preventive detention laws in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The preventive detention laws under Article 22 of the Constitution have been one of the most misutilized provisions of the Constitution.

Provisions

→ arrest on suspicion of danger to national security, public threat etc.

→ cause of arrest can be not told
↳ in national interest

→ upto 3 months detention
- can be extended with recommendation of a committee

Issues

→ Used for political vengeance ex:- POTA, TADA

→ Arrests of progressive and radical voices in the society
- violation of ~~for~~ Article 21 and human rights

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ may be detained without even knowing reason of arrest

— against spirit of democracy

⇓

Basic structure doctrine

→ Preventive detention laws like TADA, POTA etc. have been misused. But at sometime, they are necessary to certain extent

↳ to prevent transnational crimes

↳ security of state.

Hence, Ambedkar compromised freedom of human in A22 upto some extent

2. न्याय का प्रशासन, केवल अपराधी को दोषी ठहराने और निर्दोष को दोषमुक्त करने तक ही सीमित नहीं है, बल्कि इसका एक पक्ष निष्पक्ष और त्वरित सुनवाई भी सुनिश्चित करना है। इसके दृष्टिगत, भारत में विचाराधीन कैदियों की संख्या में वृद्धि के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों और उनके सामने आने वाली समस्याओं के समाधान हेतु किए गए उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The administration of justice is not limited to conviction of the guilty and acquittal of the innocent but also ensuring fair and speedy trial. In view of this, discuss the reasons behind increase in the number of undertrials in India and measures taken to ameliorate the issues faced by them. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ SC in Hussainara Khatoon case, had expressed the need of quick trial of the undertrials.

Reasons

→ Faulty investigation of police
- slow and inadequate

→ Unnecessary arrest
- As per LC, more than 60% arrests in India are not required

→ Bail release clause difficult
- many linger in jails by not able to pay bail amount

→ Slow justice delivery
- More than 3.5 crore cases are pending in India

Measures

→ Fast Track Courts

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Prison Modernisation Scheme
- to provide adequate basic facilities to the jailed people

→ Use of ICT
↳ for faster justice delivery

Way forward

→ Malimath Committee - suggests to increase Judge/Population ratio

→ Law Commission
↳ easier bail conditions
↳ law and order and investigation wing of police to be separated

The languishing of undertials in jail is gross violation of A21 and basic tenets of the Constitution.

3. भारत में सहकारी समितियों के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुए विवेचना कीजिए कि हाल ही में गठित सहकारिता मंत्रालय किस प्रकार इन्हें प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करेगा। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Highlighting the significance of cooperatives in India, discuss how the recently created Ministry of Cooperation will give an impetus to them. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ The AMUL revolution paved the way for the rise of cooperatives in India in the post-independence period.

Significance

→ employment to many people
↳ ex:- SEWA employs more than 6000 employees

→ poverty alleviation
→ gender empowerment
- as many Women are involved
→ contribute to increase in GDP in India
→ increased exports of India
→ political empowerment of people

Ministry of Cooperation created in 2021 will further the cooperatives by:-

→ More direct focus on cooperatives
- earlier, Dairy and Farmers Welfare Ministry, focus was less

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Resolve various issues like
↳ Politicisation of cooperatives
↳ lack of democratic culture

→ Granting more funds for rapid growth
→ To focus on ~~fiscal~~ ~~cooperati~~ & skill development
↳ to diversify cooperative sector.

The proper development of cooperatives can only be achieved by 'cooperative federalism' between the centre and state as cooperative is a state subject.

4. NGT अधिनियम इस अधिकरण को केवल न्यायनिर्णायक भूमिका तक सीमित न रहने और तात्कालिक पर्यावरणीय आवश्यकताओं हेतु निवारण प्रदान करने की क्षमता के साथ एक अद्वितीय संस्थान के रूप में कार्य करने की अत्यधिक स्वतंत्रता प्रदान करता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The NGT Act gives much leeway to the tribunal to go beyond a mere adjudicatory role and act as a sui generis institution with the capacity to provide redressal for environmental exigencies. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

National Green Tribunal was established under the National Green Tribunal Act in 2010

Powers of NGT

→ Can impose fines on organisations not adhering to its orders
ex:- on 'Art of Living' for polluting Ganges

→ Can take cases suo moto
└ no need for complaints

→ Can order to stop an activity which can harm the environment
⇓
without considering stage of stoppage

Issues
→ Government interference in appointments
↳ Govt's influence remains
→ no investigating agency of own

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Issues

→ no powers to enforce order
ex:- Art of Living not paying the fine

→ lack of expertise
↳ to give environmental judgments

→ NGT is bypassed in many cases.

Thus, although NGT was established with a noble cause, it needs to be further strengthened so that it can perform its functions in a better way

5. NFHS-5 द्वारा रेखांकित किए गए जनसांख्यिकीय परिवर्तनों के संदर्भ में, क्या आपको लगता है कि जनसंख्या नियंत्रण कानून सही दिशा में उठाया गया एक कदम होगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
In the context of demographic changes highlighted by the NFHS-5, do you think population control legislations will be a step in the right direction? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ As highlighted by NFHS-5, India's Total Fertility Rate has already reached replacement level at 2·1

Need for population control legislations

→ So that TFR doesn't increase again.

→ Intra-regional balance
└ some states like Bihar, Assam etc. still has high TFR
⇓
so legislations are needed here

Not required

- TFR is already at replacement level
- Demographic dividend
⇓
less population will hamper economic development
[pointed out by Lancet study]

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Way forward

→ Focus should be on enhancing skills and education of the youth

→ Intra-regional imbalance in population growth needs to be checked

→ Focus on geriatric care
— as old age people are increasing

→ Focus on better health outcomes

Thus, although population control legislations are necessary at some states level, holistically its need has drastically reduced in light of recent NFHS-5 report.

6. PMAY-G की उपयोगिता इसके डिजाइन पर निर्भर करती है, जो पिछली ग्रामीण आवास योजनाओं की तुलना में एक उल्लेखनीय सुधार है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The utility of PMAY-G hinges on its design, which is a marked improvement over the previous rural housing schemes. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

Candidates must not write on this margin

→ The PMAY-G was launched to provide minimum housing facilities in rural areas.

PMAY-G provisions

→ To provide around 1.5 lakh money to people having land to construct houses

→ Identification of beneficiaries under SECC.

→ To use ICT through enabling PMAY-G through Awaas Soft platform

Improvements over previous schemes

→ Incorporation of digital means so that forms could be processed on speedy basis

→ Proper identification of beneficiaries
- compared to previous schemes
- ensure that non-needy don't benefit

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Increased financial allocation
so that adequate money is received for construction of houses

Way forward

- Convergence of schemes for better outcomes
  ex:- PMAY-G, PMJAY, PM Gram Sadak Yojana
- Proper implementation of scheme

Housing facilities are basic needs as per Basic Necessities Index of ES. So, needs to be emphasised.

7. भारत की पोषण स्थिति दीर्घ काल से लोगों के लिए खतरे का एक विषय रही है। विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में पोषण संकट की समस्या के समाधान हेतु उपाय सुझाइए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The nutritional status of India has been a matter of long standing public threat. Discuss. Also, suggest measures to overcome the problem of nutritional crisis in India. (Answer in 150 words)10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Global Hunger Index 2020 ranks India at 94/107 which is a reflection of the poor nutritional status of India

Nutritional status

→ Stunting – 35% as per GHI

→ Wasting – very high

→ undernourishment

↳ Acc to FAO, around 267 million Indians go to bed hungry

Reasons

→ Poverty – less money to feed themselves

→ Unemployment

→ Lack of nutritious food

→ Improper food habits – reliance on one kind of food

Steps taken

→ Poshan Abhiyan

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ PM Shishu Suraksha Yojna
→ PM Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan
└ mid-day meals provision.

Further measures

→ Strengthening awareness about nutritional requirements — distribution
→ Proper implementation of schemes like POSHAN Abhiyan etc.
→ Poverty alleviation
→ Employement generation.

Proper nutritional status is a must to fulfil our goals under SDG-2: Zero Hunger.

8. अपनी बढ़ती जनसंख्या की संभावनाओं को मूर्त रूप प्रदान करने के लिए, कौशल और शिक्षा के बिना विकास के पथ पर भारत की यात्रा निस्संदेह अधूरी होगी। इस संदर्भ में, हाल ही में शुरू की गई राइज (RISE) और इक्विप (EQUIP) योजनाओं के महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

To realise the potential of its growing population, India's march towards development will undoubtedly be incomplete without skills and education. In this context, discuss the significance of the recently launched RISE and EQUIP schemes. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India's population will peak by 2048 at 1.61 billion people as per Lancet study

Issues with present youth

→ Low skills
↳ As per Skill India Report 2019, more than 50% of Indian graduates are unemployable

→ Education parameters
→ High dropout rates in higher education – around 26.3%
→ Poor condition of primary students
→ Lack of adequate research and development interest.

RISE and EQUIP are launched to address these issues

Significance

→ To enhance skill development

→ To emphasise on innovation

→ To focus on R and D

→ To reap the demographic dividend

└ India's youth population will peak by 2041

→ Economic development of India.

Thus, schemes like RISE and EQUIP can play significant role in realising the potential of its growing population.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

9. भारत की एक्ट ईस्ट नीति और सागर (SAGAR) पहल में आसियान ब्लॉक की केंद्रीयता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Discuss the centrality of ASEAN bloc in India's Act East policy and SAGAR initiative. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ ASEAN bloc comprises 10 nations which are at the heart of India's vision of the Indo-Pacific

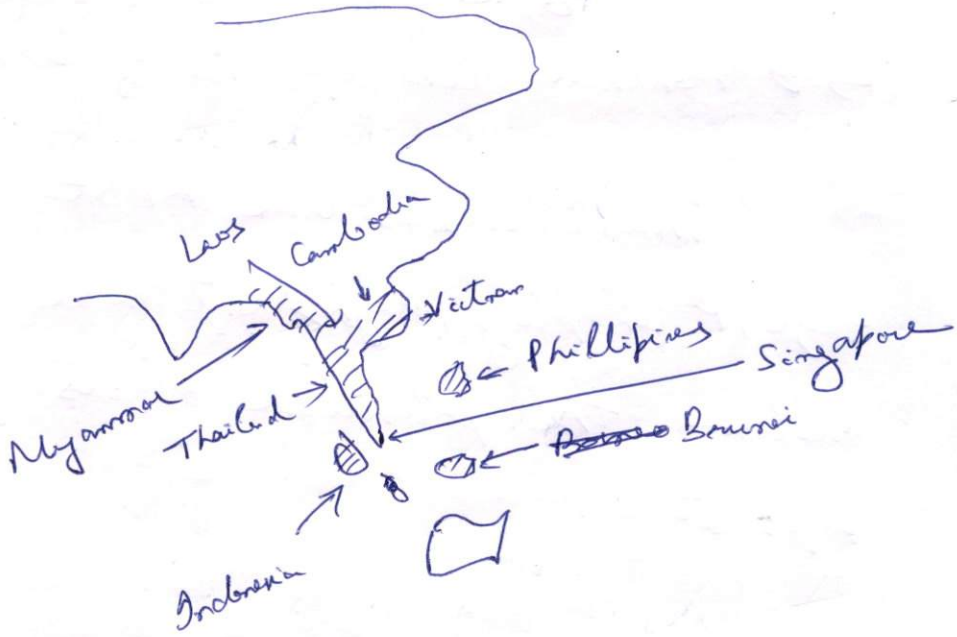


Fig:- ASEAN

Centrality of ASEAN

→ Act East Policy

- Myanmar is the starting point
- ASEAN lies at the centre of India's vision towards its east upto Pacific
- Connectivity with North East

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

ex:— Kaladan Multimodal Project
Trilateral Highway

→ Economic ties with region
-needs to be enhanced

→ strategic unification of region
→ trade routes

SAGAR Policy

- envisages 'Security and Growth For All' in the region

- proximity with ASEAN
  ↳ safeguard from insurgency etc.

- economic development
  - hydrocarbon exploration
    ex:- Vietnam

- to fulfil vision as 'Net Security Provider'
  - closer ties necessary

Thus, closer ties with South East Asia is the need of the hour. RCEP and being part of APEC can be considered

10. आर्कटिक क्षेत्र में बढ़ती रुचि के आलोक में चीन की पोलर सिल्क रोड पहल की विवेचना कीजिए और भारत के लिए इसके निहितार्थों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Discuss China's Polar Silk Road initiative in view of the growing interest in the Arctic region and state its implications for India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Artic region is represented by the Arctic Council which comprises of eight countries of the Arctic region.

Significance of Arctic region

→ Huge natural resources reserves
ex:- oil and natural gas

→ Trade routes - lesser distance
↳ becoming possible as glaciers are melting

→ enhance understanding of climate change in world
ex:- India's observatory → Svalbard

China's Polar Silk Road Initiative

↳ emphasises on exploring hydrocarbon resources in region

↳ research and development in the region

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ growing ties with Arctic nations

Implications for India

→ speed up research and development activities in region

→ enhance bilateral ties with Arctic region countries

→ emphasise rules based order in region

→ exploration for natural resources.

India's observer status in Arctic Council can help it in enhancing ties in Arctic region.

11. शक्ति के पृथक्करण के सिद्धांत का अनुपालन संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका में इसकी मूल भावना के आधार पर किया जाता है, जबकि ब्रिटेन में विशुद्ध रूप से इसका अनुपालन कभी नहीं किया जाता और भारत ने अत्यधिक अपवादों के साथ इसका अनुपालन किया है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

The doctrine of Separation of Powers is followed in US with a spirit, never followed in UK purely, and India has followed it with large exceptions. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Separation of powers implies the strict separation of the spheres of action of the legislative, executive and judiciary in a state.

US

→ follows strict separation of power as :-

→ it is a Presidential system of Govt.

⇓

executive is not accountable to the legislature

Manifestation

→ President cannot be removed easily

↳ only on crimes like bribery

→ President has his own 'kitchen cabinet' who are not part of legislature

→ Judges cannot be removed

↳ remain for lifetime

→ The leader of executive cannot dissolve the legislature

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

UK

- Parliamentary supremacy is followed
- Judges have no power of 'judicial review' → only check (Procedure established by law (PEBL)
- executive is a part of the legislature and accountable to it.

India

- rather than complete 'separation of powers' 'doctrine of checks and balances' followed

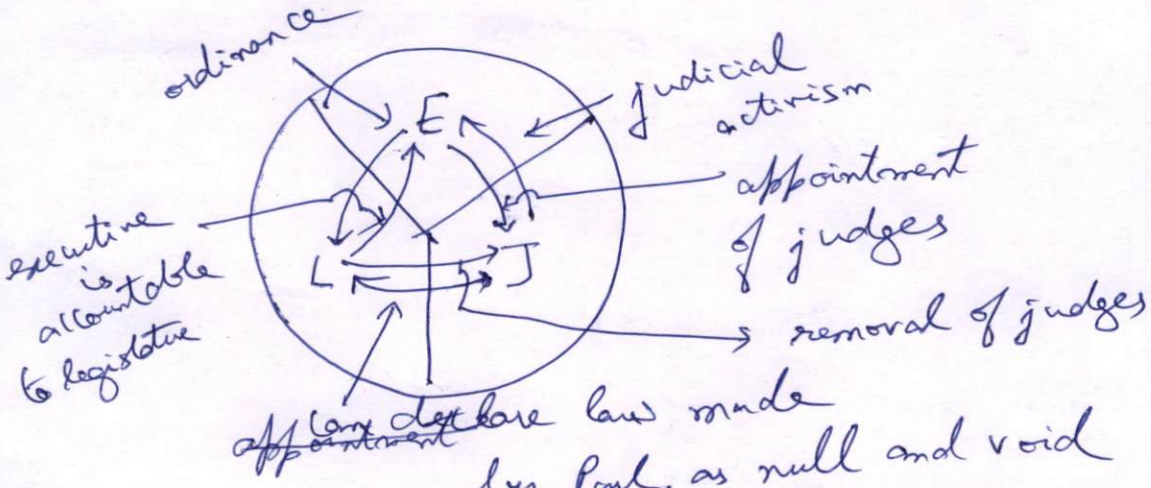


Fig:- 'checks and balances'

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

At the same time, primary function of

Judiciary → to provide justice

Executive → to administer the law, maintain law and order

legislative → to make laws, to make executive accountable

Many exceptions are there to 'separation of power' in India, but as SC suggested everyone should know their domains and ~~strict~~ stick to it so that the balance of power is not disturbed.

12. भारत में एक सुदृढ़ और निष्पक्ष चुनाव प्रणाली लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम में कुछ प्रमुख सुधारों पर निर्भर करती है। समकालीन मुद्दों के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

A robust and fair electoral system in India is hinged upon few key reforms in the Representation of People's Act. Discuss in the context of contemporary issues. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Representation of People' Act is the main law that governs elections and its system, procedures in India and was enacted in 1950 and then 1951 respectively

Issues

→ Person cannot be disqualified before conviction from participating in elections
- no of ~~convictions~~ MPs with cases has risen from 23% in 2004 to around 40% in 2019

→ False affidavits
- not a condition of preventing person from contesting

→ Right to vote
not granted to people in custody

→ legal sanction to Model Code of Conduct (MCC)

→ Electoral bonds - not under RPA, 1951

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Incapable of auditing assets of contestants for elections

Reforms

→ EC suggests that electoral bonds should come under purview of RPA Act, 1951
↳ so that accountability is there

→ Provision of disqualification in case of heinous crimes accusations before conviction

→ Inclusion of false affidavits as ground for disqualification under section 8 of the Act

→ False affidavits can be considered as corrupt practices under S123 of the Act

→ Model Code of Conduct needs to be updated
↳ to include some provisions into the RPA Act

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Investigating staff to EC to properly enforce provisions of the act.

↳ ex:- limits on election expenditure
- criminal antecedents etc.

Other steps taken by EC

↳ Rapid awareness programs

↳ Form 26 under Conduct of election Rules - declare criminal records

↳ Flying squads

RPA Act, 1951 thus needs to be revised. Lily Thomas judgement is a positive step towards electoral reforms in India

13. भले ही दबाव समूह शासन (गवर्नेंस) में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं, फिर भी ऐसे समूहों के प्रतिनिधित्व और उनके वित्त-पोषण के साथ-साथ सरकार के साथ उनके संबंधों में पारदर्शिता से संबंधित अनेक मुद्दे विद्यमान हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Even though pressure groups play an important role in governance, there have been issues surrounding transparency in the representativeness of the groups and their funding as well as their relationship with the government. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The informal groups that influence the Government either directly or indirectly through the public to accomodate their views are known as pressure groups.

Role of pressure groups

↳ Making Government more accountable
- by highlighting the output of various initiatives

↳ create public awareness
ex:- ADR publishing criminal records of election participants

↳ upholding interests of a particular group
ex:- FICCI of industrialists

↳ checks corruption

Issues

Representativeness → narrow representation
ex:- FICCI

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ marginalised sections voices don't come out – not represented adequately

→ Transparency
↳ as many pressure groups have direct links with Government ex:- CII

Funding transparency

→ Lobbying – for own interests
↳ nexus between Govt. and pressure groups
ex:- as seen in Nira Radia leaked tapes

→ No transparent norms for money issued by Govt. from CAPART etc.

→ Non-submission of spending records
↳ 50% NGOs didn't submit their annual records

→ Foreign funding
– not properly regulated

Relationship with Govt.

→ some pressure groups are closely associated ex:- CII
⇓
chances of undue influence

→ close relationship increases chances
↳ misutilisation of funds
↳ corruption

Pressure groups are very important in governance, but at same time, they need to be properly regulated to rectify the issues associated.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

14. शहरी स्थानीय निकायों (ULBs) में आमूल चूल परिवर्तनों हेतु केंद्र और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किए गए सुधारों के बावजूद, उनके कुशल कामकाज के संबंध में अनेक चुनौतियां बनी हुई हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Despite reforms by the Central and state governments to overhaul the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), several challenges remain with regard to their efficient functioning. Elucidate. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Municipal Performance Index 2020 was recently released by NITI Aayog that highlights the performance of urban local bodies (ULB) in India.

Reforms undertaken

→ Constitutional status under Art 243P 6243ZG and 12th Schedule

→ Schemes for holistic development
↳ ex:- AMRUT, Smart City Programme

→ Devolution of powers

→ Allocation of more funds

Challenges

→ Lack of adequate autonomy
- As per MPI, only 20/111 municipalities

surveyed could borrow money from the market without the permission from the state Government.

→ Lack of adequate funds
- As per MPI, more than 95% of municipalities couldn't even raise 5% of their earnings by themselves

→ Lack of expertise
- in urban planning

→ Lack of devolution of powers
- most powers are exercised by the state Govt. and the municipalities are just for implementation

→ Lack of coordination
↳ between centre, states and ULBs

Way forward

→ Issuance of municipal bonds
- to raise funds

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Need for more autonomy
— to raise ~~funds~~ funds

→ Proper devolution of powers under 12th schedule

→ Focus on holistic development through convergence of various schemes like PMAY-U, Smart City, Hriday etc.

By 2030, as per UN state of World Population Report, 40% of Indian population will reside in urban centres and so ULBs strengthening is of utmost importance

15. कल्याणकारी पहलों में नागरिक अधिकार सम्मिलित होते हैं, जबकि मुफ्त उपहार संरक्षक-ग्राहक सिंड्रोम उत्पन्न करते हैं। भारत में शासन (गवर्नेंस) के संदर्भ में परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Welfare initiatives embody civil rights, whereas freebies cultivate a patron-client syndrome. Examine in the context of governance in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India's focus since independence has largely been on populist schemes rather than capacity development across various spheres.

Freebies

→ make people to take work lightly
↳ productivity is reduced

→ think that it is their right to get freebies
⇓
cascading effect on society where more and more people are brought into the ambit

→ political compulsion
⇓
continuation of freebies

→ take freebies for granted
ex:- NFSA Act, PM KISAN
Thus, it cultivates a patron-client syndrome

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Welfare initiatives

- embody civil rights by

→ social justice of ~~pe~~ marginalised
ex:- PM MUDRA. → poor sections
Startup India → loans to SC/ST & women

→ mainstreaming vulnerable sections
ex:- Transgenders - NCT
→ Protection of Transgenders Act

Physically handicapped - ADIP scheme
Old age people - PM Vayoshri Yojana, Vayoresstha Sammaan

→ capacity development
→ ex:- Skill India Programme
PM Kaushal Vikash Yojana

→ spreading education ex:- PM Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ eradication of untouchability
ex:- SC&STs prevention of Atrocities Act

→ employment and poverty alleviation
ex:- MGNREGA.

Thus, welfare initiatives should be focused rather than freebies by following capability approach of Amartya Sen.

16. भले ही गैर-सरकारी संगठन (NGOs) राष्ट्र के विकासात्मक लोकाचार का एक अभिन्न अंग हैं, फिर भी भारत की शत्रु शक्तियों के इशारे पर राष्ट्रीय विकास में बाधा डालने का प्रयास करने वाले NGOs की गतिविधियों पर अंकुश लगाना राज्य का वैध हित, कानूनी अधिकार और संवैधानिक कर्तव्य है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Even though non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are an integral part of a nation's developmental ethos, the State has legitimate interest, legal authority and constitutional duty to curb the activities of those NGOs, which attempt to hamper national development at the behest of the forces inimical to India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Foreign Contributions Regulation Act (FCRA) was recently amended to curb the misuse of foreign funds by NGOs

NGOs as part of development

→ Brings transparency into functioning of Government
→ The voices of people reach the Govt.
→ creates acceptability of Govt. schemes among public
→ helps in last mile delivery of services
→ expores corruption

Issues with NGOs

Issues	Government responsibility
→ Hamper development process by agitations, demonstration etc.	To work for economical development of people

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Non-transparency in working (~90% don't submit accounts)	→ To make NGOs accountable so that people's money is not misutilised
→ Religious oriented groups ex:- 'Compassion International' was banned	→ Under Preamble, A25-28 of Constitution; responsible to maintain secular ethos of India
→ Money for terrorist activities	→ To safeguard the security of India is the prime responsibility of the Government
→ Money laundering and terror financing	

[Steps taken]

→ FCRA amendment

- money can be taken only in designated SBI account in Delhi
- can't transfer money to anyone not

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

registered under Govt. to receive foreign contribution

- regular renewal of permission
- not more than 20% spending in administrative functions

→ Benami Property Act

→ FEMA

→ PMLA

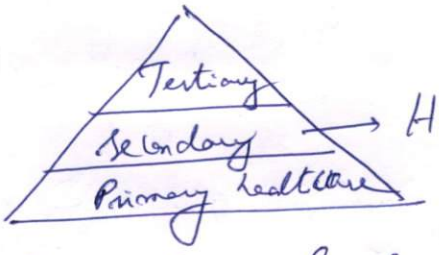
Although NGOs are very important for development, but at the same time, they need to be regulated to prevent the misuse of NGOs to hamper national interests

17. जहाँ, स्वास्थ्य देखभाल के तीनों स्तरों पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है, वहीं यह अनिवार्य है कि सरकार प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल को लोक कल्याण समझते हुए इसमें सुधार करे। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

While there is an urgency to focus on all the three levels of healthcare, it is imperative that the government looks towards improving primary healthcare as a public good. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The total healthcare expenditure as a part of GDP is just ~~2.5%~~ 1.6% by state and centre combined which is very less compared to other developed nations.



→ Health and wellness Centres

Fig:- Three levels of healthcare

Need for focus on all three levels

→ lack of basic infrastructure
ex:- doctor/person ratio is only 1/456
- lack of beds and hospitals

→ Privatisation of healthcare
- exclusion of poor

→ Out of pocket expenditure is very high
- about 58.5% in India

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Coordinated setup lacking
└ of all tiers

But, primary healthcare needs to be the main focus as :-

→ Most illness can be cured at primary level - disease burden high at primary level

→ Lack of primary healthcare centres at rural areas
└ bogus doctors treatment
↓
risk of wrong treatment

→ Basic necessity
└ part of human rights
└ included as a part of A21

→ To ~~enhance~~ ensure affordability
- so that everyone can get the primary healthcare benefits

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Steps taken by Government

↳ under Aspirational Districts Programme

↳ increase in penetration of doctors in rural areas

↳ ASHA workers under DAY-NRLM

↳ ANGANWADI workers

↳ PM-JAY

Thus, primary healthcare is a must to achieve the goal of SDG-3 Good Health and Well Being.

18. बाल विवाह पर अंकुश लगाने के प्रयासों के बावजूद, यह भारत में अभी भी विद्यमान है। इसके लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की व्याख्या करते हुए, इसके प्रभाव का विश्लेषण कीजिए। भारत में बाल विवाह की प्रथा को समाप्त करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा और क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Despite initiatives to curb child marriage, it continues to persist in India. Explaining the reasons behind this, analyse its impact. What further measures can be taken by the government to eliminate the practice of child marriage in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ As per Census 2011, about 30.8% of the married women in India were married before the of 18. Thus, child marriage is still persisting

Initiatives

→ Prevention of Child Marriage Act
↳ Minimum age :- Boys - 21 years
Girls - 18 years

→ CM Prohibition officers - under PCMA

→ Provisions for punishments under PCMA on violation of rules

→ Provisions for rehabilitation of victims

Reasons

→ Acceptance of 'child marriage' as social norm in many places of India
ex :- Raj, Haryana etc.

→ Improper implementation of child Marriage Act.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Issues with dowry
└considered bride married at less age, less dowry

→ Lack of alternatives
- as not educated and skilled

→ Conception that women are only to 'bear and beget'

→ associated with prestige of family
- need to be married away quickly

Impact

Women
→ high Maternal Mortality Rates
- due to conceiving at early age
→ low status of women

Child
→ high Infant Mortality Rates
→ neglected (if girl child)

Society
→ demographic dividend can't be reaped
→ discriminatory behaviour continues

The nation can't reap productive benefits of women and also its status in global

parameters remains low

Further measures

→ strict implementation of PCMAct

→ create awareness among people about ills of early marriage

→ focus on providing education and skill development especially of women

→ charismatic leaders should come out

→ attitudinal change in society

The Jaya Jaitly commission has been recently established to look into marriageable age in India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

19. मध्य एशियाई देशों के महत्व के बावजूद, भारत उनके साथ अपने संबंधों को सुदृढ़ करने में असमर्थ रहा है। इसके कारणों को वर्णित करते हुए, विवेचना कीजिए कि भारत इस क्षेत्र के देशों के साथ अपने संबंधों को कैसे प्रगाढ़ कर सकता है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Despite their significance, India has not been able to strengthen its ties with the Central Asian countries. Bringing out the reasons for the same, discuss how India can deepen its relationship with countries in this region. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Central Asian region comprises the five countries and is a connecting link between India and Europe

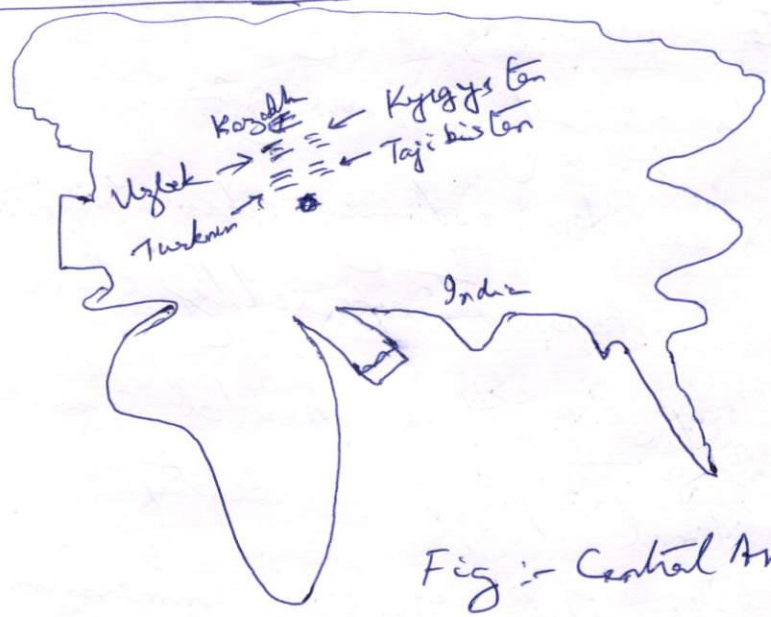


Fig :- Central Asian Countries

Poor ties reflected in

→ Trade relations
- only about 1.6 bln US$ in 2017-18

→ Person to person ties - limited

→ Defence cooperation
└ only with few countries mainly Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Significance

→ As connecting link between India and Europe

→ Part of multilateral forums
ex:- SCO

→ Huge reserves of oil and natural gas
ex:- Satpayev Gas fields, Kazakh

→ Strategic significance
└ to fight terrorism

→ To get support for Indian interest
ex:- UNSC reforms

Reasons for poor relations

→ lack of physical connectivity
- located far away

→ lack of complementarities in trade

→ C Asia's closer connect and dependence on Russia and China

→ India's less than effective efforts

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

to enhance ties with region

Way forward

→ To increase bilateral relations

→ Focus on expediting connectivity projects
ex:- INSTC, lapis lazuli corridor

→ Focus on completion of energy projects
ex:- TAPI

→ To increase cultural ties
- enhance ties with Uzbekistan

→ To engage in multilateral forums
ex:- SCO

Connect Central Asia Policy can be a guiding light to enhance relations with Central Asia.

20. हाल के दिनों में भारत-श्रीलंका संबंधों में उत्पन्न हुई चिंताओं की विवेचना कीजिए। हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र में श्रीलंका के महत्व के आलोक में भारत उसके साथ अनुकूल संबंध कैसे सुनिश्चित कर सकता है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Discuss the concerns that have arisen in India-Sri Lanka relations in recent times. How can India ensure a favourable relationship with Sri Lanka given its importance in the Indian Ocean region? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India-SL share a close historical, cultural part and are geographically neighbours. So, the relationship gains much importance.

Concerns in recent times

→ Cancellation of East Coast Terminal contract
  ↳ joint project of India-Japan

→ Growing proximity of SL with China
  — leasing of Hambantota port

→ Fishermen issue
  — harassed, fired at by SL people

→ Debt swap moratorium request by SL
  — India not complying

→ SL's endorsement of BRI

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Importance in Indian Ocean region

→ Our trade (maritime) routes passes through or nearby SL
↳ transit in SL ports

→ To secure sea lines of communication

→ To prevent China from militarizing SL

→ To maintain its status as Net Security Provider — needs to be most important power in IO region.

Favourable relationship: Steps to be taken

→ To resolve pending issues
↳ like non-entry of fishermen into SL seas

→ To expedite projects undertaken in SL
- Colombo Matara rail
- West Coast Terminal development

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ To continue developmental assistance

→ To fulfil SL demands

L debt swap moratorium

→ To strengthen itself in Indian Ocean region

- by capacity development

→ To ensure humanitarian assistance

India - SL relations are important to India's SAGAR policy and needs to be strengthened.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2033)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
*Time Allowed: **Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
*Maximum Marks: **250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

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This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 289567

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Abhijnan Hazarika

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

19/12/21

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper III)

केंद्र
Centre

Guwahati

Ajoy Prasad

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प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

VISION IAS

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION
ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2033)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे Time Allowed: Three Hours	अधिकतम अंक: 250 Maximum Marks: 250

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

VISION IAS

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. भारत में कृषि प्रसार से सम्बद्ध मुद्दों का उल्लेख करते हुए, राष्ट्रीय कृषि अनुसंधान प्रसार प्रणाली को सुदृढ़ बनाने में कृषि विज्ञान केंद्रों (KVKs) की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Stating the issues associated with agricultural extension in India, discuss the role of Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) in strengthening the national agricultural research extension system. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

There are only around 800 agricultural extension workers in India per 1 lakh population

So, the extension services need strengthening

Issues
- Lack of adequate manpower
- Lack of skilled workforce
  - particularly in agriculture extension services
- Lack of adequate channels for providing agriculture information
  - ex:- Newschannels → not everyone has access
  - Meetings → everyone is not ready to come, consider as waste of time
- Non-remunerative nature of agriculture
- Marginal and small farmers mostly [76.7%]
  - Not enough fund to buy seeds, implements etc.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Krishi Vigyan Kendras

Role
- can increase production of farmers
  - through innovative solutions
- help in farm mechanisation
- develop tools friendly for women
  - as present tools are not women friendly and around 84% of them depend on agriculture
- provide guidance regarding soil health, proper crops for particular place etc.

Agriculture ~~feeds~~ dependent population is around 46% in India and so needs to be emphasised.

2. भारत में, खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्रक मूल्य संवर्द्धन की अपार संभावनाओं के कारण एक उच्च संवृद्धि और उच्च लाभ के क्षेत्रक के रूप में उभर रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

In India, the food processing sector is emerging as a high-growth and high-profit sector due to its immense potential for value addition. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India is one of the largest producers of rice, wheat, dairy, sugarcane and many other products, but less than 1/5th of the goods are processed.

Potential due to value addition

Food (or raw materials) can be processed ~~but~~ which has a large scope as

→ Primary processing ex:- cut, peel etc

→ Secondary processing – minor value addition

→ Tertiary processing – various different kinds of raw materials combined together
ex:- cake

Benefits

→ Can increase our exports
└ have great demand outside India

→ increasing demand in India
└ change in lifestyle
ex:- nuclear family

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ employment opportunities
→ can increase shelf-life of goods
ex:- Litchi can be stored upto 60 days

Issues
→ traditional Indian society prefers fresh food
→ transport linkages are poor
→ rain-dependent agriculture
↳ raw materials not received at proper time
→ lack of expertise.

Keeping in view its potential, the food processing industry needs to be expanded by
↳ providing incentives ex:- PLI
↳ cold storage infrastructure ex:- Kisan Rail
↳ branding. ex:- Incredible Products of India logo

3. पशुधन आधारित एकीकृत कृषि प्रणाली (IFS) की अवधारणा की व्याख्या करते हुए, इसके लाभों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Explaining the concept of livestock-based Integrated Farming System (IFS), discuss its benefits. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

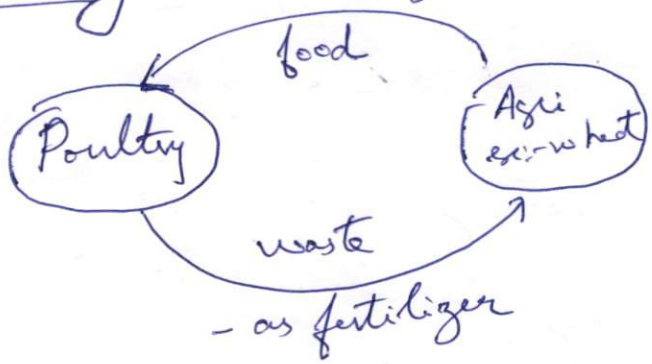
→ Livestock-based Integrated Farming System (IFS) has recently emerged as a growing system of agriculture in India and the world.

Concept

→ cultivating agriculture and livestock at same time

→ interdependency between agri and livestock

ex:-



Benefits

→ can help in increasing farmers income
└ two sources of income

→ risk associated with bad agri season is lessened → income security

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- 3 Extra materials required like fertilizer can be made at one's own field through IFS

- can help in controlling inflation
  ↳ by increased productivity and supply of good.

IFS based on livestock can go a long way in doubling farmers income by 2022.

4. जहाँ भारतीय मूल के व्यक्ति (PIO) विश्व भर में उद्यमिता का नेतृत्व कर रहे हैं, वहीं भारत में अभी भी उद्यमिता दर सबसे कम है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में उद्यमिता की गति को बढ़ाने के लिए उठाए गए नीतिगत उपायों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

While Persons of Indian Origin (PIO) are spearheading entrepreneurship across the world, India still has one of the lowest entrepreneurship rates. Discuss. Also, state the policy measures that have been taken to increase the pace of entrepreneurship in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently, P Agarwal was appointed as the CEO of Twitter which is another case of Indian origin people spearheading entrepreneurship across the world.

India still has one of the lowest entrepreneurship rates because:-

→ Less funding for research and development [GERD - 0.65% of GDP]

→ Non-access of research material

→ Mindset of Indian people
↳ that Govt. job is the best

→ Lack of adequate facilities or:- labs
↳ so, people prefer to move outside

→ Non-diversification
↳ entrepreneurs confined to few sectors like education, health etc.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

State measures

↳ Startup India scheme
  ↳ 3 out of first 10 years income tax exemption
  ↳ easier loan taking norms

↳ MUDRA scheme
  ↳ to encourage low money entrepreneurs

↳ Stand Up India – SC/ST/women entrepreneurs

↳ NITI – Atal Tinkering labs, AIM, SETU

India's export policy envisaged doubling exports to 900 bln US $. for this to happen, India's entrepreneurship ecosystem needs to be strengthened

5. 'भूमि बैंक' अर्थव्यवस्था को प्रोत्साहन देने और भारत में व्यापार सुगमता (ईज ऑफ डूइंग बिज़नेस) को बढ़ावा देने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

'Land banks' can play a critical role in boosting the economy and promoting ease of doing business in India. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

WB suggests that countries that move 10 points up in EoDB index, create 60 more jobs per 1,00,000 population.

~~Land banks~~

- ~~is an emerging concept~~
- ~~banks have been established to manage~~ land

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6. वन संरक्षण अधिनियम (FCA) में प्रस्तावित संशोधन, न केवल वन अधिकार अधिनियम (FRA) के विपरीत हैं, बल्कि इनके कारण भारत को जलवायु परिवर्तन पर अपनी प्रतिबद्धताओं को प्राप्त करने में देरी होने की भी संभावना है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The proposed amendments to the Forest Conservation Act (FCA) are not only antithetical to the Forest Rights Act (FRA), but are also likely to delay India achieving its commitments on climate change. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Forest Conservation Act was initially passed in ~~1980~~ 1980 for the conservation of forest resources in India.

FRA was passed in 2006 to safeguards ~~Amendments proposed~~ the rights of forest dwellers esi:- minor forest produce use etc.

Amendments proposed

↳ will make it easy for industrial activities in forest regions
↳ affecting conservation of forests

↳ hamper the rights of forest communities
↓
by encroaching into their lands livelihood

↳ promotes industrial activities in forest areas
⇓
increased emission of GHGs.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Thus, proposed amendments needs to be relooked in context of the harms that it cause on forest based communities and affect our climate change commitments under SDGs and Paris Climate Agreement.

7. शहरी क्षेत्रों में बाढ़ की समस्या न केवल नदियों के उफान के कारण है, बल्कि उन अनियोजित तरीकों के कारण भी है जो हमारे नगर, शहरीकरण की प्रक्रिया में अपना रहे हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, शहरी बाढ़ पर राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन प्राधिकरण के दिशा-निर्देशों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The problem of flooding in urban areas is not only due to overflowing rivers, but also the uninformed ways in which our cities are coping with urbanisation. Discuss. In this context, mention the National Disaster Management Authority guidelines on urban floods. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

In recent times, urban floods have emerged as a huge menace as observed in recent floods in Chennai

Reasons

→ Overflowing rivers
  ↳ cities in proximity to large rivers
    ex:- Brahmaputra → Dibrugarh

→ **urban management issues**
  ↳ excessive population increase
  ↳ improper drainage system
  ↳ occupation of wetlands
  ↳ no early warning system

Urban management is the major issue

Guidelines (NDMA)

→ Proper drainage management
  ↳ to drain out excess water

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Rain water harvesting
↳ reduce surface run-off
↳ recharge water table

→ Rain gardens
↳ pores so that water percolates down

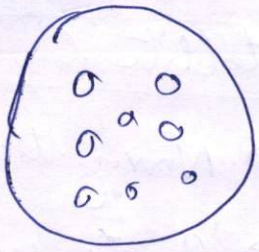


Fig:- Rain gardens

→ Response
→ Preparedness
→ Presence of early warning systems.

The I-FLOWS system introduced in cities like Mumbai is a right step in this regard.

8. इसरो अब केवल उपग्रहों के प्रक्षेपण तक ही सीमित नहीं है, बल्कि यह वर्षों से विकास गतिविधियों में अपनी भूमिका को लगातार बढ़ा रहा है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

ISRO is no longer confined only to the launching of satellites, but it has been constantly enlarging its role in development activities over the years. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Since its inception, ISRO has proven to be one of the most efficient space organisation across the world.

Satellite launches

↳ Navigation ex:- IRNSS

↳ Remote sensing / earth observation ex:- EOS-01

↳ For other countries ex:- Argos-3

↳ Development of new technology

↳ GSLV MK-II, HSTDV etc.

Developmental activities

→ Rural development

ex:- Village Resource Centres (VRCs) → Tele-medicine, → Tele-education

→ Education

ex:- Edusat

→ Natural resources identification

→ Disaster management preparedness ex:- Bhuvan platform

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Civil aviation sector
ex:- GAGAN (using GSATs)

→ Farming sector ex:- GEMINI

→ Navigation to people ex:- NAVIC

→ Pvt. sector collaboration
ex:- ANTRIX, InSpace etc.

Thus, ISRO has large contribution also to developmental activities in India.

9. राज्य और गैर-राज्य अभिकर्ताओं द्वारा महत्वपूर्ण सूचना अवसंरचना (CII) को लक्षित करने के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों को बताइए। साथ ही, भारत सरकार द्वारा अपने CII को सुरक्षित करने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

State the reasons behind targeting of Critical Information Infrastructure (CII) by state and non-state actors. Also, discuss the steps taken by the Indian government to secure its CII. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The infrastructure that is critical to the safety and running of the nation like dams, power lines, railways, atomic establishments are known as critical information infrastructure (CII)

Reasons for attacks

→ To disrupt the normal functioning of the country
ex:- Power grids jeopardized in 2020 allegedly by China

→ To create national security issues
ex:- hacking intelligence agencies data

→ To coerce the Govt. to give sensitive information
ex:- used by non-state actors

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Steps taken

↳ NCIIPC creation in 2000s
  ↳ to protect critical infrastructure

↳ Establishment of NTRO (National Technical Research Organisation)

↳ National Cyber Security Policy
  ↳ to stop cyber attacks

↳ Intelligence agencies like RAW, IB

The recommendations of Indrajeet Rao and Gulshan Rai Committee like
→ hosting servers in India
→ strengthening manpower
can be utilised to further strengthen CII in India

10. पूर्वोत्तर भारत के रणनीतिक महत्व के बावजूद, इस क्षेत्र को कई सुरक्षा खतरों का सामना करना पड़ता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, क्षेत्र में शांति और स्थिरता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Despite the strategic significance of North-East India, the region faces several security threats. Discuss. Also, state the measures taken by the government to ensure peace and stability in the region. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

North-East India has been a hotbed of insurgency and terrorist activities continuously since independence and continuing largely till date.

Strategic significance

→ Connectivity with South East ~~Indo~~ Asia
└ key for Act East Policy and Neighbourhood First Policy

→ To control drug abuse in country
└ NE's proximity with 'Golden Triangle'

→ To safeguard Indian borders
└ China, Myanmar, Bangladesh, Bhutan borders

Security threats

— Ethnic conflicts
ex :- Manipur → KRA (Kuki), Meiteis etc.
Meghalaya → recent curfews

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Migration

ex – Assam → chances of conflicts

→ Insurgency groups

- want independence

ex:- NSCN (I-M) → Nagaland

ULFA → Assam

- Imposition of AFSPA

- conflicts with army → recently at Mon, Nagaland

Measures

↳ Law and order

↳ strengthening BSF, Assam Rifles

↳ imposition of AFSPA

↳ legal → 6th Schedule (autonomy)

↳ Accords → Bodo Accord, 2020

→ Naga Peace Accord

↳ Developmental

↳ Infrastructure ex:- bridges

To ensure peace and stability, the Winning Hearts and Minds (WHAM) approach given by 2nd ARC can be very useful

11. भारतीय रेलवे को लंबे समय से अल्प निवेश की समस्या का सामना करना पड़ा है, जिसने इसके परिचालन के प्रमुख क्षेत्रों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव डाला है। इस संदर्भ में, बुनियादी ढांचे के तीव्र निर्माण में रेलवे के समक्ष आने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Indian Railways has suffered from chronic under-investment, which has adversely impacted key areas of its operations. In this context, discuss the challenges faced by the railways in speedy creation of infrastructure. Also, mention the steps taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian railways is the 4th largest in the world with a line length of more than 65,000 km

It has suffered from chronic under-investment because:-

→ Confined to public sector
↳ limited money to invest

→ shifting of focus from railways to other sectors of transport
ex:- civil aviation sector ex:- UDAN scheme
Metros, Neo-metros, Metro-lite

→ losses faced in railway sector
↳ as cross subsidisation is done

~~Imp~~

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Challenges in creation of infrastructure

- Inadequate recruitment
  - lack of adequate workforce
- Lack of finances (under-investment)
- Issues of public sector
  - red tapism
  - bureaucratic delays
- Delays in getting clearances
  - for land acquisition etc.
- Need for focusing on 'green' infrastructure

Steps

- Allowing entry of private sector in railways
  - competitiveness increases
  - more innovative steps
- Focus on 'green' infrastructure
  - green boundaries, green toilets
- Merging various services under railway
  - to increase efficiency of work

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ cold storage infrastructure development
ex:- Kisan Rail

→ focus on electrifying railway lines
└ to reduce coal consumption

Thus, very steps have been taken to strengthen railways infrastructure in India. Bibek Debroy Committee recommendations can further guide Indian railways

12. किसानों की आय को दोगुना करने के भारत के उद्देश्य को साकार करने हेतु कृषि प्रणाली के अंतिम बिंदु तक के दायित्वों पर ध्यान देने के साथ अनुसंधान और विकास (R&D) के लिए एक परिवर्तनकारी दृष्टिकोण आवश्यक है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

A disruptive approach to research & development (R&D), with a focus on last mile obligations of the agricultural system is necessary to realize India's objective of doubling farmer's income. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India's investment in agriculture R and D largely spearheaded by ICAR is very minimal.

Current scenario of R&D

→ Focus only on cereals
ex:- Rices, wheat
- neglect of other products

→ Focus only on increasing quantity and not quality

→ Lack of expertise
- as agriculture is not considered as a good profession generally

→ Issues with administration
Young scientists go outside India
↳ due to less salary
↳ delayed promotions

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Approach required in R&D

→ Focus should be broad
- on cereals, pulses, other cash crops

→ Focus on improvement of quality of products
↳ to increase shelf-life
↳ pest-resistant. ex:- BT-cotton

→ Performance based promotions and increased salaries of agri engineers

→ Focus on innovations
- women friendly equipments
- farm mechanisation

→ Services to farmers
- ex:- extension → training

→ Increased funding for R&D

→ Developing cold storage infrastructure

→ Developing seed banks.

Other steps: To double income

→ Proper remuneration to farmers
ex:- MSP for vegetables can be explored

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Adequate availability of loans
└ PSL norms strengthening
↓
recently, increased to 10% for marginal farmers

→ Insurance. ex:- PMFBY

→ Increase farm mechanisation

→ Make goods attractive for exports
ex:- branding

→ APMC, e-NAM reforms etc.

All these should go hand in hand, then only we can realise doubling farmers income by 2022

13. भारत की विद्युत वितरण कंपनियों और विद्युत ग्रिड को जीवाश्म ईंधन से अक्षय ऊर्जा के अधिक संधारणीय रूपों में संक्रमण हेतु सुधारों से गुजरना होगा। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

India's power distribution companies and electrical grids must undergo reforms to transition from fossil fuels to more sustainable forms of renewable energy. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The total thermal energy generation is India is about 235 GW of which around 86% is generated from coal which points to excessive use of fossil fuels.

Current scenario
- suffering huge losses
- Mostly coal dependent
- Very less ~~Minimal~~ solar energy generation – only around 40 GW
- Largest emitter of GHGs among all sectors

Need for reforms

→ International commitments

SDGs → 40% generation from fossil fuels by 2030

→ 33% emission intensity reduction of GDP from 2005 level

→ Huge losses – faced by distribution companies

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- owing to high cost of fossil fuels

→ To prevent climate change and global warming

→ Technical

↳ solar connection to grid
- requires large expenditure

↳ overhauling of thermal energy sector
- to use renewable sources

↳ capacity development of distribution engineers
- as solar, wind engineers

↳ reduce cost of renewable technology through technology upgradation
ex :- geothermal energy

↳ increase production of renewable energy → so that distribution companies can rely on them

Steps by Govt.

→ Renewable Purchase obligation (RPO)
↳ renewables mandatory

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ strengthening distribution companies

→ UJALA LED scheme
  ↳ to reduce consumption of energy

→ Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC)

→ Rooftop Solar Scheme

→ Agriculture → PM-KUSUM scheme

→ Solar Wind Hybrid Parks

Keeping in view the Paris Climate Target of keeping temperature rise within 1.5°C, renewable energy is of utmost importance

14. भारत में आगत-सघन (इनपुट इंटेंसिव) कृषि की प्रथा में, इसकी अस्थिरता और नकारात्मक परिणामों के कारण, बृहद पैमाने पर बदलाव की आवश्यकता है। इस संदर्भ में, निम्न बाह्य आगत संधारणीय कृषि (LEISA) के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

The practice of input-intensive agriculture in India needs a massive overhaul due to its unsustainability and negative consequences. In this context, discuss the significance of Low External Input Sustainable Agriculture (LEISA). (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Agriculture contributes around 16% to India's GDP and around 46% of India's population is dependent on agriculture

Input-intensive agriculture

excessive use of inputs

→ water intensive ex:- rice, sugarcane

→ excess use of fertilisers ex:- urea

Need for reforms

→ Water table depletion

ex:- Punjab → due to cultivation of rice

- also for cane crop production, India consumes 2-4% more water than countries like China, USA etc

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Negative consequences

- salination of land – excessive irrigation
- loss of productivity of land
  - excessive urea use
- alkalinization of land
- risk to income security of farmers
- risk to food security of the nation

Low External Input Sustainable Agriculture

Benefits

→ can decrease water consumption
ex:- drip irrigation, micro irrigation.

→ can reduce input cost
ex:- Zero Budget Natural Farming

→ can help retain productivity of land
- food security

→ reduce harmful consequences on human health ex:- by excessive use of fertilisers

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ retain soil parameters at desired level
ex:- N:P:K = 8:3:1

→ can increase quality of products
ex:- Organic farming

→ can double farmers income
ex:- Aquaponics ← aquaculture + hydroponics

Thus, LEISA can go a long way in strengthening agriculture sector in India

15. हाल ही में जारी IPCC की छठी आकलन रिपोर्ट (AR6) – 2021 को मानवता के लिए 'कोड रेड' माना गया है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत पर विशेष ध्यान देते हुए इस रिपोर्ट में उजागर की गई विभिन्न चिंताओं की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, इस रिपोर्ट द्वारा प्रदत्त उपचारात्मक उपायों को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

The recently released IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) – 2021 has been deemed as 'code red' for humanity. In this context, discuss the various concerns raised in the report with special focus on India. Also, enlist the remedial measures given by the report. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The concerns raised in the recently published IPCC (AR6) - 2021 is alarming for the human feature.

Concerns

→ cannot keep temperature rise below 1.5°C by 2100 of pre-industrial level
↓
more focus needs to be given especially by countries like India

→ sea temperature rise in North Indian region

→ rapid melting of glaciers in Himalayan region

→ increased instances of natural disasters like extremely severe cyclones in India

→ rise of sea surface level

→ risk of climate distressed migration
└ water scarcity etc.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Remedies

→ focus on generation through renewable resources ex:- solar, wind etc.

→ reduce emission of greenhouse gases

→ increase forest cover
- Afforestation
- Reforestation

→ capacity building of people
- to tackle risks associated with climate change

→ focus on carbon pricing technologies
ex:- ICP

→ use modern technologies → CCUS, BECCS etc.

The measures need to be taken at war footing to fulfil our international commitments under SDGs and Paris climate Agreement

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

16. भोपाल गैस त्रासदी से लेकर विशाखापत्तनम में गैस रिसाव तक कई रासायनिक आपदाओं ने भारत में खतरनाक रसायनों (HAZCHEM) द्वारा उत्पन्न जोखिमों को ध्यान में लाया है। इसके दृष्टिगत, भारत में रासायनिक आपदा प्रबंधन (CDM) की तैयारियों के साथ-साथ इसमें व्याप्त कमियों की भी विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Multiple chemical disasters from the Bhopal gas tragedy to gas leak in Visakhapatnam have brought into focus the risks posed by hazardous chemicals (HAZCHEM) in India. In view of this, discuss the preparedness as well as gaps in Chemical Disaster Management (CDM) in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Hazardous chemical disasters have increased in numbers in recent times as seen from Styrene gas leak in Vizag plant recently

Risks associated
- → human-loss of life
- → permanent disabilities and diseases
  ex:- Cadmium - Itai itai
- → economic loss
  - factories closed down
- → international image tarnished

Preparedness in chemical disaster management

→ National Disaster Management Plan, 2016
↓
includes chemical disaster as a man-made disaster

→ under NDMA, funds are provided to tackle chemical disaster

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ NDMA — NDRF (Response Force)
↓
to provide response, recovery, rehab in CDM

→ Mandatory inspection in hazardous industries
→ Prohibition of child labour in hazardous industries

→ NDMA guidelines

↳ capacity building
↳ preparedness and adequate response
↳ R and D to understand chemical related risks and disasters
↳ awareness generation among people
↳ proper safety guidelines need to be followed

Gaps in CDM in India

→ Non-implementation of rules and regulations
↳ safety guidelines not followed
↳ lax monitoring by Govt. agencies

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ inadequate awareness about risks of chemical disasters

→ lacking preparedness to deal with chemical disasters

→ non-~~[illegible]~~ recruitment of technical manpower in industries
↳ handled by unskilled people etc.

→ no dedicated manpower to tackle CD. ex:- CRPF

CDM is very necessary to prevent any chemical disasters in future and needs to be focused adequately.

17. महामारी के समय सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य से संबंधित वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के उदारीकरण की बढ़ती मांग ने वर्तमान बौद्धिक संपदा व्यवस्था के संबंध में महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दों को उठाया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

The growing demand for liberalisation of public health-related goods and services amidst the pandemic has raised critical issues with regard to the current intellectual property regime. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

~~India's total expenditure on health is only~~

The recent COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted the vulnerabilities that the world faces regarding the pandemics and the faulty Intellectual Property regime.

Need for liberalisation

* Underdeveloped countries
→ Non-affordability of the underdevelop countries — to cater to all its people
ex:- vaccination

→ Lack technical expertise
- to develop sophisticated goods and provide service

* Supply chain hampered
* To ensure equity and social justice
ex:- 'Vaccine for all'

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Issues → Non-willingness of developed countries to provide cheap vaccines to UDC

→ IPR

↳ Compulsory licensing :- although permitted under WTO, not agreed by developed countries → to safeguard their multinational companies (MNC)

↳ Patent pools
- disagreement between nations

↳ regimes controlled by powerful countries

Steps taken

↳ Development of patent pools
ex:- GAVI alliance

↳ Vaccine donation and delivery to UDC
ex:- 'Vaccine Maitri' of India

↳ Technological advancements
ex:- mRNA vaccines

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ attempts to 'compulsorily license' vaccines

Way forward

→ overhaul of current IPR
↳ to bring all countries at equal footing

→ necessarily allow for 'compulsory licensing' during pandemics

→ create more 'vaccine pools'

The COVID-19 is a warning for all to fight collectively in wake of future pandemics

18. भारत में रक्षा प्रौद्योगिकियों के स्वदेशीकरण में उप-इष्टतम परिणामों के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उन उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए जो रक्षा क्षेत्र में स्वदेशीकरण की गति को तीव्र कर सकते हैं। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Highlighting the reasons behind suboptimal results in indigenization of defence technologies in India, suggest measures which can accelerate the pace of indigenization in the defence sector. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India procures most of its defence equipments from USA, Russia and Israel, owing to suboptimal development of its indigenization of defence technologies.

Reasons

→ Economic
↳ developing country → less resources for defence sector
↳ less investment in Research and Development (GERD – 0.65%)

→ Administrative
→ bureaucratic delays – long time to get clearances for projects
→ non-autonomy of organisations like DRDO, ISRO etc.

→ Social
- lack of adequate skilled manpower
- migration of skilled people to outside India

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Very low technology transfer agreements with foreign nations

Steps → Defence Acquisition Procedure
- Ceiling for purchase of goods from outside

→ Increasing funding
- to DRDO etc.

→ Increasing efficiency
- through leasing administrative work to private sector

Measures

→ Increase technology transfer agreements
ex:- AK47 (Kowa) } Russia
Brahmos

→ Develop manpower in defense.

→ Overhaul administrative setup
↳ to reduce delay

→ Increase funding to organisations

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Open up non-strategic aspects to private sector

→ encourage PPP projects

→ provide incentives for indigenisation of defence products
ex:- through PLI scheme

Defence indigenisation has become very important in recent times owing to geo-strategic battles in Indo-Pacific and chances of supply chain disruptions

19. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सीमाओं की रक्षा के लिए विभिन्न केंद्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बलों की अवधारणा के पीछे के कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने में इन बलों के योगदान पर भी प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Discuss the factors behind conceptualization of different Central Armed Police Forces for guarding the international borders. Also, highlight the contribution of these forces in ensuring security of India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently, Integrated Theatre Commands have been proposed by Indian armed forces to better secure the international borders

~~Current border security stu~~

Factors behind conceptualization of different CAPF for international borders :—

→ Current border security scenario

↳ lack of unified Command

↳ lack of coordination among different border agencies

↳ ex:- BSF — Indo-Bangladesh border

Assam Rifles - Indo-Myanmar

ITBP — China Border

↳ lack of coordination among state forces and CAPF

→ Issues in CAPF

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- Promotion issues → top posts by IPS officers
- Deployed by state forces
  ⇓
  shortage of manpower at borders
- Health issues
- less manpower

So, to rectify these issues a different CAPF has been envisaged.

Contributions in ~~internal~~ security of India

→ Internal security

·) against Naxalites
  ↳ ex:- in Chinthenal massacre, 75/76 killed were of CRPF

·) industrial security ex:- by CISF

·) disaster management ex:- CAPF ~~and~~ constitutes the NDRF

·) fighting insurgency in North-East

→ external security

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- border security
  ex:- BSF → Indo-Pak and Indo-Bangladesh border
- border infrastructure building
- border management
- campaigns against insurgency
  ex:- Operation All Clear in Bhutan

The contribution of CAPF is India's security immense and <u>reforms</u> are required to make it more effective and efficient.

20. धन शोधन (मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग) गतिविधियों के लिए आभासी परिसंपत्तियों के दुरुपयोग के संदर्भ में, उनकी सुभेद्यता पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उन सुधारात्मक उपायों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए, जो आभासी परिसंपत्तियों के उपयोग से उत्पन्न जोखिमों को कम करने के लिए अपनाए जा सकते हैं। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Discuss the vulnerability of virtual assets in terms of their misuse for money laundering activities. Also, state corrective measures that can be taken to mitigate the risks posed by the use of virtual assets. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

With the advent of blockchain technology in recent times, the proliferation of virtual assets has increased manifold.

Vulnerability of virtual assets

→ Benefits of blockchain technology
↳ can't be traced - who is involved in transaction
↳ security - due to blocks being interlinked
↳ anonymity

→ evade taxes
→ foreign contributions from terrorist organisations
→ used by organised criminal groups
→ hawala transactions

Thus, there is immense potential for money-laundering activities.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Measures to be taken

→ Legal
└ laws for regulation of virtual assets like cryptocurrency

→ Strict imposition of acts like
↳ FEMA
↳ PMLA

→ capacity building of manpower
└ in new technologies like blockchain technology

→ strengthen monitoring of transactions

→ strengthen norms for foreign contributions
ex:- FCRA

→ explore digital currencies
ex:- CBDC by China
- to reduce craze for cryptocurrencies

→ strengthen cyber security
└ to prevent infringement of national security

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Steps Taken

↳ declared risks associated with crypto-currency - not legal tender

↳ banned use of cryptocurrency [later allowed by SC]

↳ Committees to study use of blockchain technology

Virtual asset is the 'new craze' in the world and proper understanding, R&D of benefits and associated risks is required

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2219)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

- -

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0289567

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Abhijnan Hazarika

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

28/8/2022

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper III)

केंद्र
Centre

Guwahati

Ajoy Prasad

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

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	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2219)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

VISIONIAS

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. राजकोषीय नीति आय असमानता को कम करने के साथ-साथ सबसे निर्धन और अभावग्रस्त लोगों को देश की विकास यात्रा का हिस्सा बनाने के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण साधन हो सकती है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Fiscal policy can be a key tool to reduce income inequality as well as make the poorest and the downtrodden a part of the country's growth story. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The financial policy of the Government with regard to revenues, expenditures etc. is known as fiscal policy which in case of India is generally expressed through the budget every year.

* As a tool to reduce income inequality

→ Direct monetary transfers
(Ex) Rs 6000 under PM-KISAN

→ By ensuring minimum employment opportunities
(Ex) 100 days unskilled work - MGNREGA

→ By providing skills (Ex) NAI ROSHNI

→ By progressive taxation - through increasing tax slabs

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

* **As a tool to be part of country's growth**

→ By constructing durable assets
(ex) under MGNREGA

→ By contributing to various sectors
↳ Agriculture - 16% of GDP
[84% small and marginal farmers]

↳ Manufacturing (ex) MSME - 30% to India's GDP

↳ Industries - unskilled + semi-skilled labour

→ Emerging sectors (ex) GIG economy
↓
Niti Aayog's Report 78% are unskill + semi-skilled jobs

Way ahead

→ More job creation
→ Focus on formalisation (80% informal)
→ Ensure social security (Implement Social Security Bill)

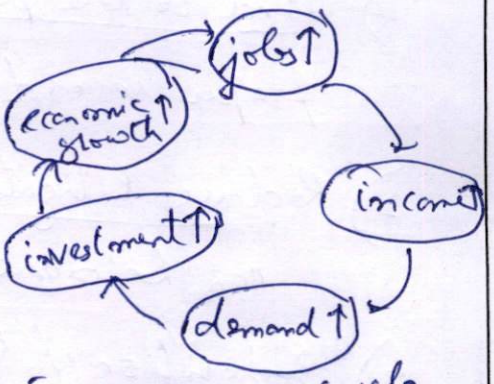


Fig:- ~~vicious~~ cycle of jobs and economic growth

2. भूमि अभिलेखों का डिजिटलीकरण करना भूमि सुधार सुनिश्चित करने के साथ-साथ भारतीय न्यायपालिका पर बोझ को कम करने में भी काफी सहायक होगा। विस्तारपूर्वक समझाइए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में किए गए उपायों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Digitizing land records will go a long way in ensuring land reforms as well as lessening the burden on the Indian Judiciary. Elaborate. Also, state the measures taken in this context. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The lack of land records has been a major problem in rural areas as also seen with the issues in land allocation during Forest Rights Act.

Feature of land records digitisation
- Online land records
- No need for hard copies
- Online land transactions
- Online resolution of land issues

* Ensuring land reforms

1) Land to the poor - can be ensured through proper record keeping
2) Reduce litigations - utilisation of land can be done
3) Proportion of land ceilings - can be ensured
4) False land claims - can be removed
5) Tenural security of land.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

* Lessening burden on Indian judiciary

→ Proper record keeping - easier to tackle

→ Reduced number of hard files - difficult for storage and find

→ No of cases will reduce - false cases can be identified easily

* State measures

→ National land Record Digitisation Programme

→ RISAT - Land Atlas

→ ISRO - using space satellites to map land in India

Digitizing land records is only a step to ensure land justice, land utilisation which should be done in subsequent phases.

3. ऐसा भी कहा जाता है कि अधिकांशतः नॉन-मेरिट सब्सिडी के लिए निधि (फंड) उपलब्ध कराने वाली प्रतिस्पर्धी राजनीति, भारत में कुछ राज्यों को गंभीर राजकोषीय संकट के कगार पर धकेल रही है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में सब्सिडी व्यवस्था को युक्तिसंगत बनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It has been pointed out that competitive politics to fund mostly non-merit subsidies is pushing a few states in India to the brink of a deep fiscal crisis. In this context, discuss the need to rationalise the subsidy regime in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The growing instance of non-merit subsidies like free electricity in the country has forced SC to ask ECI to look into the matter.

* Role of non-merit subsidies in pushing few states to brink

→ Excessive fiscal burden - using extra budgetary resources (EBR)

→ Fiscal profligacy (ex) DISCOMS poor condition

→ Competitive federalism - one state forcing other to grant subsidies

* Need to rationalise

Political

1) Harming free and fair elections - SC suggested

2) Criminalisation of politics on the rise - as more money power is required

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Social

1) Culture of subsidies - making people unwilling to work

2) Increasing demands for subsidies

Financial

1) states fiscal burden increasing [chances of crisis like in Sri lanka]

2) Many agencies becoming bankrupt (ex) many DISCOMS

Need for merit subsidies
- → to ensure social justice [Reports - bicycles to girls in Tamil Nadu increasing enrollment]
- → to ensure food security (ex) MSP
- → to reduce inequalities

There is hence a need to relook into subsidy regime and limit it to the most essential merit goods.

4. सूक्ष्म-सिंचाई में कृषि को एक लाभदायक और टिकाऊ उद्यम में परिवर्तित करने की वृहद् क्षमता है। दिए गए कथन की प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना के संदर्भ में विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Micro-irrigation has tremendous potential in transforming farming into a profitable and sustainable venture. Discuss the given statement in the context of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Micro-irrigation techniques like drip irrigation have been increasingly used in India.

* Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) and role of micro irrigation

- Profitable venture

PMKSY	Micro irrigation
- Har Khet Ko Pani	- can reduce water consumption ⇒ increase water availability
- Per Drop More Crop	- increase water usage efficiency (currently for same production India uses 2-4 times more water compared to developing countries) (ex) Drip irrigation
- Fertigation [better utilisation of fertilisers]	- combining micro-irrigation and fertiliser delivery

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Increasing yield of crops

→ Better use of water by crops (directed at roots)

[Sustainable venture]

PMKSY	Micro-irrigation
- To reduce ground water depletion [61% decline from 2007-17 - Minor Irrigation Census]	- reduce use of water by increasing efficiency
- Integrated Water-Led Management Programme	- Micro irrigation techniques like sprinkler irrigation can help
- Maintain soil fertility	- reduce soil salinisation by excessive use

Issues
- → Damage by animals (ex) sprinklers
- → Lack of technology (ex) imported from Israel
- → Funding required for small farmers

Micro-irrigation needs to be honed to fulfil SDG 1 (no poverty) etc.

5. भारत के विशाल संसाधनों और तकनीकी विशेषज्ञता को देखते हुए, यह जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभाव से निपटने में प्रशांत महासागर के लघु विकासशील द्वीपीय देशों (PSIDS) की सहायता करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Given its vast resources and technical expertise, India can play a key role in assisting the Pacific Small Island Developing States (PSIDS) in dealing with the impact of climate change. Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Pacific Small Island Developing States (PSIDS) are a group of countries in the Pacific Ocean with limited capacities owing to small size facing larger vulnerabilities due to climate change

+ Role that India can play

→ India's expertise in space sector
- mapping borders (ex) ISRO initiative

→ Naval capabilities of India
Net Security Provider - can provide quick Humanitarian Assistance and Development Relief (ex) as seen in recent Pacific Ocean tsunami

→ Huge economy - can contribute through line of credit etc. to developing countries

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Provide training in tackling climate change issues

Initiatives of India
- → FIPIC - to engage with Pacific Island nations
- → Tele services - PM e Vidya Network, medical health
- → humanitarian assistance

Way ahead

→ Greater bilateral engagements

→ Focus on building infrastructure

(ex) recently launched IRIS (Infrastructure for Resilient Island states)

6. हालिया "पंचायती राज मंत्रालय की आपदा प्रबंधन योजना (DMP-MoPR)" का उद्देश्य जमीनी स्तर पर आपदा प्रत्यास्थता विकसित करना है। इस संदर्भ में, इस योजना के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी तर्क की विवेचना कीजिए और इसके प्रमुख घटकों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recent "Disaster Management Plan of Ministry of Panchayati Raj (DMP–MoPR)" aims to develop disaster resilience at the grassroots level. In this context, discuss the rationale behind the formulation of the Plan and highlight its key components. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The increasing incidences of disasters in recent times necessitates the need of formulation of policies like Disaster Management Plan of Ministry of Panchayati Raj (DMP-MoPR)

→ Rationale behind formulation of plan

→ Districts (or local areas) should be at forefront of disaster management [suggested by 2nd ARC]

→ local people are the first who have to respond - required trainings, capacity building and preparedness

→ Can reduce casualities by a large scale

→ in line with Disability Inclusive Disaster Guidelines - disabled people needed to be included in disaster plans

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Key components

→ Awareness generation at local level

→ Preparedness

→ Capacity development of local people and local bodies

→ Installation of early warning systems

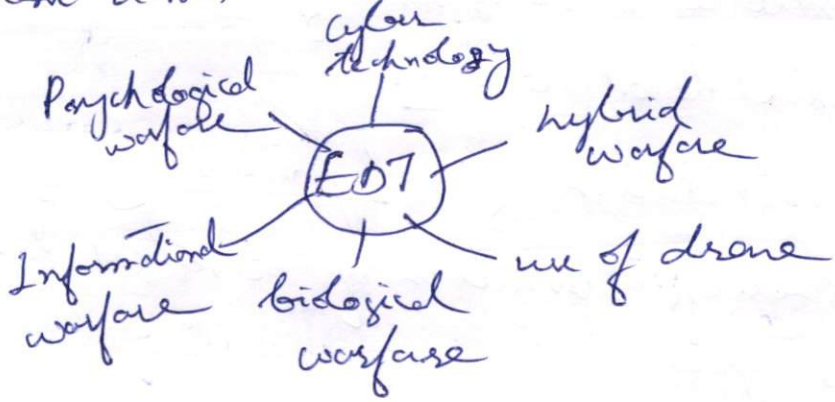
→ Focus on prevention of disasters like drought

For successful implementation of plan, participation of people is the most important and that should be prioritised.

7. राज्य एवं गैर-राज्य अभिकर्ताओं द्वारा उभरती एवं विघटनकारी प्रौद्योगिकियों (EDT) के उपयोग से उत्पन्न आंतरिक सुरक्षा संबंधी निहितार्थों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the internal security implications emanating from the use of Emerging And Disruptive Technologies (EDT) by state and non-state actors. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Emerging and Disruptive technologies (EDT) has changed the course of warfare in recent times



Internal security implications

1) Jeopardising nuclear capabilities
(ex) Stuxnet by Israel on Iran

2) Hampering critical infrastructure
(ex) alleged hacking of India's power grid by Algerian forces

3) Newer domains like biological warfare
- difficult to predict and prevent
(ex) suspected COVID-19

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4) Difficult to prevent

(ex) use of drones by USA to kill Iranian commander

- Houthis attack of Saudi Arabia

5) Anonymity - difficulty in tracing

(ex) Money laundering through cryptocurrency

6) Misguided populace

(ex) Jaishankar talked about one-sided media [FOPI - 142/180 rank]

Way ahead

→ strengthen technological capabilities
- to handle issues like cyber security

→ Greater international cooperation
- to tackle technology aided terrorism

→ Better monitoring developments.

8. अपने रक्षा निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने में भारत द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली बाधाओं की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Identify the impediments faced by India in boosting its defence exports. Also, discuss the steps taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India's defence exports are still very low despite measures likes Defence Production and Export Promotion (DPEP) policy

Impediments

→ lack of modern technology
→ lack of indigenisation of technology
[SIPRI: 46% imports from Russia]
→ Geopolitical issues
- world dividing into two blocs
- risks of CAATSA sanctions by USA
→ Dominance of powers
- like Russia, USA, Israel etc. in defence exports
→ Delays in projects - in India

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Steps

→ Defence Production and Export Promotion Policy - to increase indigenous production and exports to other countries

→ Technology transfer agreements - to boost indigenisation (ex) ~~AK~~ Brahmos manufacture

→ Defence Procurement Policy

→ Agreements - like Brahmos supply to Phillipines

← Sukhoi repair for Malaysia

To increase defence exports, indigenisation through technology transfer and more focus on research and development is the way forward

9. अंतरिक्ष मलबे से जुड़े विविध मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस खतरे से निपटने के लिए हाल के दिनों में की गई पहलों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the multiple issues associated with space debris. Also, state the initiatives taken in recent times to tackle this menace. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

NASA suggests that there are more than 1 million pieces of debris more than 1mm in size and 23,000 piece of the size of a softball pointing to the intensity of the issue.

Issues

→ Disruption of communication technologies
- if communication satellites are hit
[ex:- 2009 Russia-US satellite]

→ May cause Harm to space assets (ex) International Space station

→ Threat to humans in space

→ Orbits becoming useless - due to presence of space debris

→ 'Kessler syndrome' risks - whole space may become useless due to the continuous striking of debris

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Generation
- → Anti-satellite tests (ex) Shakti mission - India
- → Failed missions (ex) Chandrayaan 2 orbiter
- → Satellites (out of use)
- → Accidents of satellites

Initiatives

- Out of use satellites
  - Higher - put into graveyard orbit
  - Lower - pull down into earth - burns
- In-use satellites
  - Monitoring
    - → NETRA - India
    - → NORAD
  - Debris Avoidance Manoeuvre (ex) ISS

Newer

→ Kenontori mission - Japan

→ Remove debris - UK - use harpoons, nets, lasers to destroy debris

More international collaboration is required.

10. भारत में ओपन नेटवर्क फॉर डिजिटल कॉमर्स (ONDC) को अपनाने से उपभोक्ताओं के लिए ई-कॉमर्स के अधिक समावेशी और सुलभ बनने की संभावना है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The adoption of Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC) in India is expected to make e-commerce more inclusive and accessible for consumers. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Open Network For Digital Commerce (ONDC) was recently launched by Govt. of India for focus on open sources rather than proprietary for Govt. services.

Role in making e-commerce more inclusive and accessible to consumers

→ will be available to all
- not confined to a particular group of people

→ monopoly of large commerce houses will be checked

→ affordability to consumers will improve → due to more competition in e-commerce sector

→ better delivery of Govt. services
- faster, more reliable

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Issues

→ lack of digital footprint of large section of Indians

→ Digital divide

→ Lack of administrative capability to implement ONDC

Way ahead

→ Recruit more skilled manpower

→ Focus on digital accessibility to all.

11. यद्यपि, हाल ही में "क्षतिकारक" सरकारी मत्स्यन सब्सिडी को रोकने के लिए डब्ल्यू. टी. ओ. के मंच पर एक समझौते पर सहमति बनी है, तथापि, भारत द्वारा उठाई गई कुछ चिंताओं से पता चलता है कि इस मामले में और अधिक वार्ता किए जाने की आवश्यकता होगी। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While an agreement was recently reached at the WTO on a deal to curb "harmful" government fisheries subsidies, certain concerns raised by India suggests that the matter will require further negotiations. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The 12th Ministerial Summit of WTO was held recently at Geneva where an Agreement on Fisheries was agreed upon

Agreement
- prohibit subsidies to Illegal Unregulated (IUU) fishing
- stop subsidies that contribute to overfishing
- stop subsidies to fishing on high seas
- 2 year transition period was allowed

* Concerns raised by India

→ wanted a moratorium period of 25 years (only 2 years granted)

→ used of non-tariff measures by

developed countries to provide huge subsidies

India	USA
15$/yr/ fisherman family	4500/yr/ fisherman family

→ difficulty of quantifying targets
  ↳ overfishing
  ↳ IUU fishing

→ need to support fisheries sector
  - due to low level of growth and poor condition of fishermen

* Need for further negotiations in fisheries

→ For quantification of targets

→ To solve developing vs developed countries dilemma - accused as 'diktat forum' by developing countries

Other reforms and Indian interest

Reforms	India
→ moratorium on e-commerce	opposed

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ 5 year temporary waiver on COVID Vaccines	→ Not fully satisfied wanted waiver on therapeutic and diagnostic measures as well
→ No export restrictions on W Food Programme	→ India want Govt to Govt dealings
→ Resolution of dispute settlement board issue	→ India wanted resolution

Other Concerns
- → No advancements on Doha Agreements (on agriculture)
- → No solution on India's public stockholding

Although many concerns remain to be solved, the fisheries agreement was a welcome step.

12. सड़क निर्माण क्षेत्रक में हाइब्रिड एन्यूटी मॉडल (HAM) से जुड़े लाभों के बावजूद, विभिन्न कारणों से इसमें रुचि कम हुई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite the advantages that are associated with the hybrid annuity model (HAM) in the road construction sector, the interest in it has moderated due to various reasons. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The National Highways Authority of India (NHAI)'s around 60% projects in road construction in recent times have been through the Hybrid Annuity Model (HAM)

* Advantages associated with HAM

→ Funding mostly by private sector
- around 60% of the funding
- less financial burden of the Govt.

→ Property's ownership remains permanently with the Govt
- no risk of privatisation
- stops exclusion of the poor in the long run

→ Operation and maintence to private sector for a fixed time (in some cases)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- more professional working
- innovative

→ Other model - Govt. operates but shares a part of profit as per agreement
↳ no exclusion of people

→ Benefits to both private and Govt
⇓
increase investments in the long run

* Interest has moderated

1) Difficult to find financers
- as in many cases they do not operate reducing profitability

2) Failure of other PPP models
- negative expectations

3) Issues of very high user fees (Ex) toll
- public discontent

4) Govt. incapability in operation and maintenance

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

* Way ahead

1) Look towards alternate models
↳ National Monetisation Plan - to mobilise 6 Lakh Crore by providing brownfield projects to private sector

2) Improve infrastructure financial market in the country (or) through establishing DFIs

Infrastructure construction like roads is very essential to fulfil SDGs (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure)

13. मौजूदा एम. एस. पी. खरीद व्यवस्था न तो आर्थिक दृष्टि से और न ही कृषि-पारिस्थितिकी रूप से संधारणीय है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, मौजूदा एम. एस. पी. व्यवस्था में सुधार के लिए अपनाए जा सकने वाले वैकल्पिक तरीकों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The existing MSP procurement regime is neither economically nor agro-ecologically sustainable. Elaborate. Also, evaluate the alternative approaches that can be adopted to improve the existing MSP regime. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Minimum Support Price (MSP) scheme ensures assured prices to 23 crops in India.

Need for MSP regime
- To prevent distress sale by farmers
- To ensure food security (by ensuring sufficient production)
- To make agriculture sector remunerative in nature

* Present regime: Not economically sustainable

1) Open ended procurement - any amount produced has to be brought

2) Very high rate of MSPs - has become 'maximum price' instead due to populism

3) Very high burden on exchequer - food subsidies highest

4) Reduced production of other crops (eg) pulses - import dependency ↑

seen in recent MOU with Mozambique

* Not agro-ecologically sustainable

1) Reduced water tables - due to growing water intensive crops like rice, wheat [as MSPs given for those]

2) Reduced soil fertility - excessive cultivation, use of fertilizers

3) Reduced varieties of crops - disease later might lead to extinction

4) Leading to pollution - stubble burning due to late sowing season because of reduced water table

* Alternative approaches

Shantakumar Committee asked to review the existing MSP policy

Ecological sustainability

1) Crop diversification - by increasing and assuring MSPs to other crops (ex) Millets

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2) Study of water table and cropping pattern as per water table [Mihir Shah Committee]

3) Reduce pollution

Economic sustainability

1) Limit procurement to certain amount

2) Decentralised procurement (Shantakumar committee)
↳ reduced logistics cost,
use of local crops

3) Price Deficiency Payment scheme can be explored (Ex) under PM-Aasha scheme

4) Reduce wastage - by food processing etc.

The existing MSP regime hence needs to have a relook into to solve above-mentioned concerns

14. यह तर्क दिया जा रहा है कि भारत गोदामों में खाद्यान्नों की अधिकता से जूझ रहा है। भारत की मौजूदा बफर स्टॉक नीति को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
It is being argued that India is struggling with overflowing foodgrains in warehouses. Discuss the statement in view of the existing buffer stock policy of India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

There is a requirement to keep 7.6MMT (million metric tonnes) buffer of wheat but in reality much more is kept in normal circumstances leading to huge wastage

* Existing buffer stock policy leading to overflowing foodgrains

1) System

→ Open ended procurement - so procured beyond limits also

→ Regional disparities - excessive procurement in states like Punjab, Haryana [not properly implemented in NE states]

2) FCI issues

→ lack of proper storage facilities - overflow

→ lack of logistical efficiency - many damaged in transportation

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3) Administrative defects

→ lack of timely open sale schemes which can reduce overflow and increase income

→ First In First Out (FIFO) policy
— damage and overflow of goods

4) Corruption

→ nexus with farmers - to excessively produce particular foodgrain

However, some amount of buffer stock is required :-

→ To ensure food security

→ To meet unforeseen emergencies (ex) COVID

→ To fulfil welfare programmes of Govt (ex) PDS, PM Garib Kalyan Package etc.

Recent times has also depleting wheat stocks due to Russia-Ukraine war and

heat waves.

Way ahead

→ Increase storage capacity of FCI and other storing agencies

→ limit procurement to a certain amount

→ Better utilisation to control inflation

(or) Operation GREEN for TOP

→ Check corruption in the system

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

15. हाल ही में, सरकार ने सभी पत्तनों (पोर्ट्स) को वर्ष 2047 तक स्वयं को 'मेगा पोर्ट्स' के रूप में विकसित करने के लिए एक मास्टर प्लान तैयार करने हेतु निर्देश दिया है। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में, पत्तनों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए और साथ ही, भारत की ब्लू इकॉनमी को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए उपचारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Recently, the government has asked all ports to prepare a master plan in order to become 'mega ports' by 2047. In light of this, discuss the challenges faced by ports and suggest remedial measures in order to propel India's blue economy. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

There are around eight major ports in India but we lack a mega port like Colombo which hampers our trade interests as more than 80% by volume of our trade goes through waterways

Master plan
- → To enlarge capacities of port handling
- → Faster processing of transport
- → Capability to act as deep sea port

* Challenges faced by ports

Logistical

1) Less capability to tackle large cargo
2) Delays in clearances [Economic Survey highlighted]

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Expansion issue

1) Less amount of land availability
2) Requirement of huge funding
3) Dredging required
   - as most ports in Eastern coast are shallow [emerging coast]
4) Delays in clearances of projects

Administrative

1) Decision making delays
2) Old bureaucracy - inefficient

Initiative taken
- → New ports (ex) Enmore
- → TAMP bill - to revitalise administration in ports
  (ex) each port - own board

* Remedial measures required

1) Make system ~~fore~~ more efficient - faster clearances of projects
2) Increasing funding towards development

of ports

3) Enhance logistics handling capacity

4) Regular dredging

5) Overhaul administrative functioning

6) Focus on creating few large ports ~~for~~ rather than many smaller ones

7) Harness research and development capabilities
↳ to explore rare earth minerals etc.

India is a rapidly growing economy with hopes of become a 5 Trillion $ economy by 2024-25 in which mega ports can contribute immensely.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

16. आय और संपदा में असमानता कार्बन असमानता में परिवर्तित हो जाती है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत के लिए कार्बन असमानता को दूर करने के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए और इसे प्राप्त करने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Inequality in income and wealth translates into carbon inequality. In this context, discuss the significance of addressing carbon inequality for India and suggest ways to achieve it. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Oxfam Report 2019 says that 51.5% of the wealth in India is owned by the top 10% people. Oxfam 2017 Report suggests that of the total wealth accrued, 73% went to top 10% people. It points to the large inequality in India

* Translating into carbon inequality

→ Access to amenities (eg) AC is limited to upper class people → they have a much higher carbon footprint than usual people

→ Use of outdated (carbon intensive) methods by poorer sections of populations
↳ increased carbon emissions despite poorer facilities

* Significance of addressing carbon inequality

1) To reduce carbon emission intensity

- which is higher in rural areas

[NDC updated targets - reduce 45% from 2005]

2) To ensure carbon justice

- access to equal carbon output limit for both poor and rich

⇓

ensure carbon justice

3) To improve health outcomes

- WHO suggests Internal air Pollution kills large amount of people worldwide

[lack of access to clean carbon technologies of cooking]

* Way to achieve it

→ ensure basic amenities

(ex) electricity - SAUBHAGYA scheme

→ ensure clean cooking technologies to all

(ex) UJJWALA mission - LPG connection to BPL women

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Reduced power consumption in rural areas

(ex) UJALA LED bulb availability

→ Focus on renewable generation

(ex) PM KUSUM scheme - farmers

→ Reduce poverty and inequality

- to increase access to use of cleaner technologies

Carbon inequality has translated into carbon imperialism in the world forcing developing countries to cut down on carbon emissions which needs to be re-considered.

17. भारत में पिछले एक दशक के दौरान भूस्खलन की बढ़ती और नियमित घटनाओं के बावजूद, विकास के प्रमुख प्रतिमानों (पैरडाइम) में कोई मुख्य संशोधन नहीं किया गया है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite increased and regular occurrences of landslides over the past decade in India, the dominant development paradigm has largely not been modified. Examine. (Answer in 250 words)15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Many regions in India are prone to landslides due to presence of steep, hilly regions

Increased incidences in the past decade

2013 - Kedarnath landslides

2021 → Chamoli
↳ Dharamshala

Fig:- Landslide zones

Regular → North East, Western Ghats

* Development paradigm not modified

→ Lack of landslide hazard zonation
- not aware about probability of landslides

→ Landslides disasters not part of mainstream development policy formulation

→ Focus on development - leading to cutting mountains for roads leading

to landslides (ex) Nagaland - Kohima highway

→ lack of adequate strengthening to prevent damage in landslide prone zones
- great loss of life and property
(ex) Tapovan site

→ Focus on large scale dams
- rather than small structures
(suggested by XaXa Committee)

* Need to modify development paradigm

NDMA guidelines need to be followed
- landslide hazard zonation
- Afforestation to strengthen soil's holding capacity
- Risk assessment of landslide prone areas
- Capacity development
→ training to people, strengthening priority structures

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- Strict enforcement of regulations
- Preparedness to face disaster
- Emergency response

The development paradigm has to be more concerned about environment focusing on Environment Impact Assessment before going ahead with developmental projects.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

18. राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा हितों के साथ वैध सीमा-पार प्रवाह को संतुलित करने के लिए भारत को एक स्मार्ट सीमा प्रबंधन प्रणाली की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा प्रारंभ की गई पहलों को रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India needs a smart border management system to balance legitimate cross border flows with national security interests. Discuss. Also, highlight the initiatives taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Border management is a holistic measure comprising border security, development of border people by connectivity development and cross border trade.

* Need to ensure cross border flows

→ To improve trade between bordering countries
- can contribute to wellbeing of local people

→ To fulfil tribal interests in some regions like North-East
- some tribe across borders → Manipur, Nagaland } Myanmar

→ To ensure connectivity (ex) Indo-Myanmar-Thailand trilateral highway

→ To give access to foreigners of services ~~To ensure~~ (ex) medical tourism at India-Nepal border

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

* To ensure national security interests

→ Infiltration of terrorists

(ex) India - Myanmar border

- need to stop it

→ Illegal migration - mostly in Indo-Bangladesh border [SC said - national security threat]

→ To prevent illegal smuggling

(ex) counterfeit currency which hampers our economic capabilities

→ Illegal human trafficking prevention

→ Prevent organised crime from thriving

(ex) drugs - chances of internal security issues

* Initiatives taken

→ Trading outports at border areas

(ex) Petrapole - Benapole → India-Bang border

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Committees

- Shekatkar committee - recommended strengthening of border infrastructure by using PPP, more power to BRO

→ Schemes (ex) ~~Vibr~~ Border Area Development Programme - for development

→ CIBMS → use of modern technology to guide borders

(ex) BOLD-QIT technology

→ Construction of roads (ex) Oldi Beg road

Way ahead

→ utilise border people in development activities

→ implement Shekatkar committee recommendations.

19. वैश्वीकरण और धन शोधन के बीच संबंध स्थापित करते हुए, इससे निपटने के लिए राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर प्रारंभ की गई पहलों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Establishing linkages between globalisation and money laundering, discuss the initiatives taken at the national and international levels to combat it. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Money laundering is to make illegal money to look as if it come from a legal sources by the process of placement, layering and subsequent induction into the system.

Linkages between globalisation and money laundering

→ Easier transactions (ex) hawala routes

→ Emergence of modern technology (ex) blockchain — anonymous transactions can be done

→ Emergence of tax havens (ex) Panama

→ use of round tripping techniques becoming easier - from countries like Panama, El Salvador

→ Increased confluence between terror

groups and money laundering groups
- due to global crackdown on terrorism

→ Easier to conceal laundered money
(ex) Swiss banks

→ Increased funding for terror activities
- more money laundered

Initiatives taken

* National level

1) Foreign Exchange Management Act - to see foreign exchanges
2) Prevention of Money Laundering Act
3) Financial Intelligence Unit creation
4) Strict KYC norms in banks - for disclosure
5) ~~Double~~ Tax Information Exchange Agreements

* International level

1) Financial Action Task Force (FATF)
- list countries under grey and

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

black list

2) UN Convention to stop organised Crime
- prevents organised crime and money laundering

3) Convention on the suppression of financing of Terrorism

4) Sanctions Committee Against Terrorism

Way ahead

→ Harnessing technological capabilities to fight money laundering

→ More Tax Information Exchange Agreements

→ Greater international collaboration.

20. ऐसे तर्क दिए गए हैं कि भारत को बाह्य अंतरिक्ष की प्रकृति के बारे में अपनी कुछ पुरानी धारणाओं की समीक्षा करने और नए वैश्विक मानदंडों के विकास में योगदान देने की आवश्यकता है। इस संदर्भ में, आर्टेमिस समझौते के संदर्भ में भारत के दृष्टिकोण का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

There have been arguments that India needs to review some of its past assumptions about the nature of outer space and contribute to the development of new global norms. In this context, analyse India's stand in relation to the Artemis Accords. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Artemis Accords were led by USA which signed deals for exploration of outer space including moon initially.

India's past assumptions
- → in consonance with Outer Space Treaty → non-use of space for any national interests
- → use only for exploration purposes
- → non-weaponisation of space

India's stand in relation to Artemis Accords

→ Not part of the agreements

Need → to collaborate more with other agencies to explore outer space

→ Feels it is a strategic move

Need → to engage in capacity building

in space due to increasing use of space as a domain of warfare

- cannot rely completely on peaceful use

→ Greater collaboration is required

- to harness research and its benefits in space sector

→ Futuristic vision is necessary

- with growing weaponisation of space
- lack of proper regulation in Outer Space Treaty

~~India hence needs to be~~

India's stand has also shifted slowly in recent times:-

→ Anti-satellite testing (ex) Mission Shakti

→ Collaboration with others (ex) France
↓
SARAL-ALTIKA mission

→ Newer technologies (ex) Project NETRA to track debris

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Increasing capabilities (eg) HSTDV demonstration

India needs to relook into its stance of Artemis accords and overall stance in space policy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

VISIONIAS
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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2422)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

- -

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0289567

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Abhijnan Hazarika

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26/8/2023

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre

Guwahati

26/08/23

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

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	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2422)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. भारत के पारंपरिक रंगमंच के रूप समाज के आदर्शों और भावनाओं तथा समुदाय में एक व्यक्ति की भूमिका को दर्शाते हैं। उदाहरण सहित विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The traditional theatre forms of India reflect the ideals and emotions of the society, and an individual's role in the community. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Various theatre forms have reflected the Indian culture since the ancient times

Reflecting ideals and emotions of the society

1. of valour
   (Ex) Powada - celebrating Shivaji's success

2. Of worship of local God
   (Ex) Koothiyatam - local God Mariamman

3. of struggles of local people (Ex) Maach of MP

(4). Celebrating traditional heroes
   (Ex) Pardwani, MP

5. Spread of religion
   (Ex) Ankiya Naat in Assam

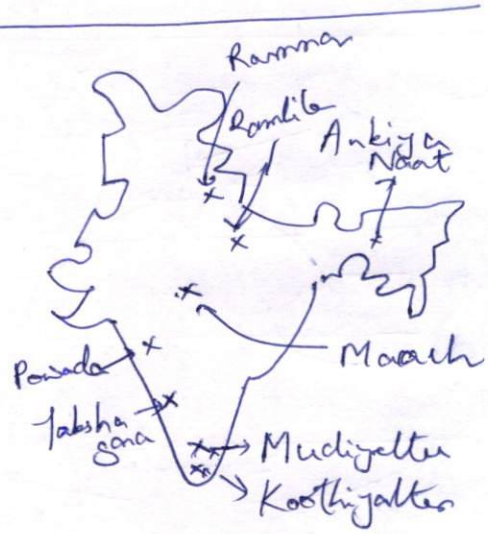

Fig:- Some traditional theatres

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Reflecting individual's role

1. Role of people towards economic activities
   (ex) Tamasha of Maharashtra

2. of individual worship to God
   (ex) Bhoota Aradhane

3. of bringing prosperity to the household
   (ex) traditions in Bihar

4. of preserving cultural traditions
   (ex) Sankit theatre in Kerala

Traditional theatre's influence is also found across the border like in Wayang theatre of Indonesia.

2. सांची स्तूप के ऐतिहासिक और स्थापत्य कला संबंधी महत्व का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि इसने भारत में भविष्य की स्थापत्य कला को किस प्रकार प्रेरित किया है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Provide an account of the historical and architectural importance of the Sanchi Stupa. Also, discuss how it inspired the future architecture in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Sanchi stupa was built in 3rd century BC (initial phase) under supervision of Queen Devi of Ashoka

Historical importance

1. Heritage of past (ex) of Mauryan period
2. Practices of common people inscribed (ex) pilgrimage
3. Attitude of kings known (ex) Bimbisara leading procession
4. Shows subjugation of other cults (ex) Shaldanjika and yakshas as supporters of Buddha
5. Changing nature of patronage

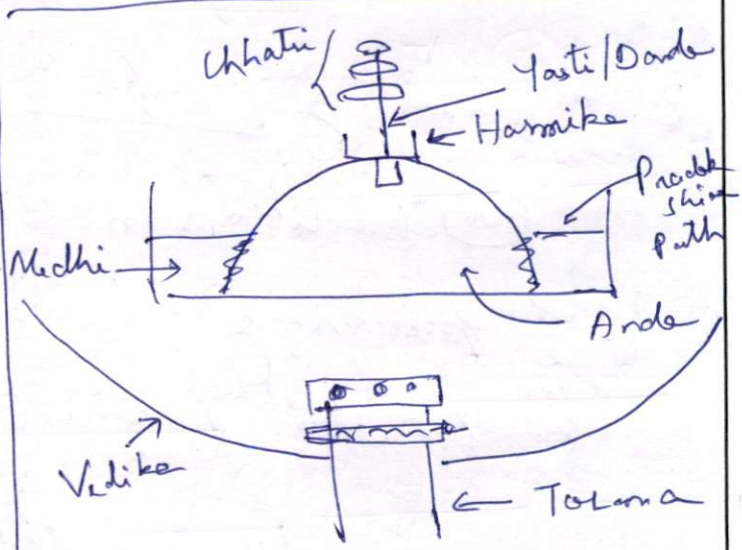

Fig:- Sanchi stupa-1

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(or) evidence of damage by Pushyamitra Shunga

Architectural importance

1. Shows transition of material (or) ~~stor~~ wood to stone under Shungas

2. Sculpturally rich (or) Ashoka's visit to Kushinagara depicted

3. Contains numerous stupas (or) of Buddha's relics; relics of Mahamoggallana etc.

Inspiring future architects in India

1. Inspiration of the Indo-Islamic dome

2. Pradakshina Path incorporated in temples (or) Nagara style

3. Anda became more elaborately carved (or) Amravati stupa

4. Torana inspired the Gopurams

Sanchi stupa was a beginning of tradition of great stupas later continued through Bharhut, etc.

3. भगत सिंह ने क्रांतिकारी विचारधारा, क्रांति के लक्ष्यों और क्रांतिकारी संघर्ष के रूपों के संदर्भ में एक वास्तविक दृष्टिकोण प्रदान किया है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bhagat Singh made a real breakthrough in terms of revolutionary ideology, the goals of revolution and forms of revolutionary struggle. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Bhagat Singh was one of the most prominent younger revolutionaries of India in 1920s hailing from Punjab

Revolutionary ideology

1. Socialism became prominent (in) re-christening of HRA to Hindustan Socialist Republican Association

2. Separation of religion from struggle (in) prohibited Punjab Nabjiwan Sabha members from religious tones

3. Non-belief in non-violent struggle of INC

Goals of revolution

1. To ensure social and economic justice - along with political

2. To establish a people's republic

- on welfare lines

3. To create a united India

Forms of revolutionary struggle

1. Individual heroism initially

(ex) murder of Saunders

2. Shift to creating awareness

(ex) throwing bomb at Central Legislative Assembly

Bhagat Singh although was hanged for revolutionary struggle but he wrote that he had given up violence long before execution.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. मेजी पुनर्स्थापना के कारणों को उजागर करते हुए, जापान के लिए इसके महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Bringing out the factors that led to the Meiji restoration, discuss its significance for Japan. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Meiji restoration means the restoration of the Meiji dynasty in Japan in 1868 AD

Factors leading to Meiji restoration

1. Humiliation at hands of Pierre Commodore
(or) monarchy not able to defend bombarding by Commodore
2. Need for industrial development - as economy was opened up → required strong monarchy
3. Rise of nationalism - due to humiliation
→ Meijis were nationalistic
4. Economic crisis - during reign of previous monarchy

Significance for Japan

1. Strengthened nationalism

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. Rapid industrial development took place - as finance provided by the Meijis

3. ~~China~~ Japan emerged as a military superpower

(ex) defeated Russia in 1905

Negatives

→ ~~Chinese~~ Japanese assertiveness in region increased (ex) capture of Manchuria in 1931

→ led to participation and destruction in World War II - to take revenge on USA

Meiji restoration although very successful industrially led to disastrous consequences in World War II.

5. यह माना जाता है कि एक राष्ट्र वस्तुत: एक "कल्पित समुदाय" होता है जो साझा विश्वास, इतिहास, राजनीतिक आकांक्षाओं आदि द्वारा संगठित होता है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि एक राष्ट्र के रूप में भारत का आधार क्या है। साथ ही, भारतीय राष्ट्रत्व की अवधारणा के समक्ष विद्यमान खतरों को भी उजागर कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It is believed that a nation is an "imagined community" held together by common beliefs, history, political aspirations etc. In this context, discuss what the basis of India as a nation is. Also, bring out the threats to the concept of Indian nationhood. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The civilisational aspect of India as a nation has been put forwarded by many including Gandhiji in Hind Swaraj

Basis of Indian nation

1. Geographical - bound by Himalayas in the north and oceans in East and West

2. Common beliefs - Sanatan or Hindu religion predominant in Indian sub-continent

3. History - being united under many rulers since ancient times
   - Mauryas
   - Guptas
   - Mughals

4. Political aspirations - of uniting the ancient land beyond the Indus

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Threats to concept of nationhood

1. Historical (ex) Dravidistan based on idea that South India had a non-stratified polity before the Aryans' advent
2. Religious (ex) Khalistan demand on basis that India is a Hindu nation
3. Geographical - border regions not integrated in ancient India (ex) Nagaland
4. Caste based movements
5. Tribal movements (ex) Naxalism for separate communist country

Way ahead

1. Highlight cultural ties (ex) Kashi-Tamil Sangamam
2. Strengthen Constitutional measures (ex) Inter-State Council

Constitutional morality should prevail to keep India united.

6. भारत में फार्मास्युटिकल उद्योग के विकास के प्रमुख कारकों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था और सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य के संबंध में इसके महत्व पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

State the key factors behind the growth of the pharmaceutical industry in India. Additionally, discuss its significance with regard to India's economy and public health.(Answer in 150words)10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Pharmaceutic industry in India has grown to such an extent so that it is called 'The Pharma of the World'

Key factors behind growth

1. Availability of industrial base
   (ex) private like Serum Institute
2. Presence of skilled manpower
3. Export potentialities (ex) to Global South Countries
4. Govt support - to industry
5. Help in building diplomatic capital
   (ex) Vaccine Maitri
6. Huge population - poor and need for generic pharma

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Significance

Economy
- → impetus to manufacturing sector
- → medical tourism - for treatment in India
- → balance current account deficit (CAD) - huge export opportunities

Public health
- → to run schemes (ex) PM-Jan Aarogya Yojona
- → Provide medicines at low cost (ex) compulsory licensing
- → tackle emergencies (ex) COVAXIN developed during COVID

Issues
- → Important dependent on APIs
- → less focus on research and development

The pharma sector needs to be further strengthened through focus on innovation and efficiency.

7. चर्चा कीजिए कि अरब सागर की तुलना में बंगाल की खाड़ी चक्रवातों के प्रति अधिक प्रवण क्यों है। साथ ही, दक्षिण-पश्चिम मानसून के दौरान उष्णकटिबंधीय चक्रवातों की घटना में आने वाली कमी के कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss why the Bay of Bengal is more prone to cyclones than the Arabian Sea. Also, explain the reasons for the decrease in frequency of tropical cyclones during the Southwest monsoon season. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Bay of Bengal faces more tropical cyclones compared to Arabian Sea (AS) per decade.

Reasons

1. Bay of Bengal (BoB) is more warmer
- 2014 study says 1.2°C rise in BoB temperature in summer compared to 1.7°C in AS

2. Salinity - higher salinity in AS reduces chances of tropical cyclones

3. Influence from outside - cyclones in BoB are also influenced by ~~Typhoons~~ Typhoons in Pacific Ocean

4. Direction of cyclones - IMD says cyclones in AS tend to deflect towards West Asia more

However, gradually cyclones in Arabian sea are increasing due to disturbed El-Nino cyclones, deflecting (Ochki to AS) and greater wind speed of Easterlies

Reasons for decrease in frequency of tropical cyclones in SW monsoon

1. Conditions unfavourable - as salinity of oceans increasing
2. Cyclones of ~~El~~ La-Nina
   - reducing surface temperature
3. Absence of low-pressure zones
4. Vertical wind speed reducing - due to climate change

Tropical cyclones impact need to be countered through building coastal belts like mangroves etc.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

8. प्रकृति में विनाशकारी होने के बावजूद, ज्वालामुखी पृथ्वी पर मानव जीवन के अस्तित्व के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite being destructive in nature, volcanoes are critical for the existence of human life on earth. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Volcanoes are natural phenomenon of emergence of magma into earth's surface from deep interior of the earth

Destructive as
- → loss of life and property (ex) Toba supervolcanoes
- → Damage of vegetation
- → explosive nature (ex) Eyjafjallajokul in Ireland

Critical for human existence

1. Balances the interior forces of earth - or else may lead to accumulation of energy and bursting
2. Spreads valuable materials (ex) pyroclastic materials like dust etc
3. Mineral source (ex) granite, sulphur etc.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. Formation of rocks
   (ex) igneous
5. Landforms created (ex) Deccan plateau → very fertile
6. Balances trenches - by expanding the mid-oceanic ridge like in Atlantic
7. Temperature balance in cold areas
   (ex) in Ireland

Volcanoes need to be predicted through Early Warning Systems to prevent loss of life and property.

9. क्षेत्रवाद के पक्ष में तर्क प्रस्तुत करने में सापेक्ष अभाव एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू है। उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The existence of relative deprivation is an important aspect in constructing the argument for regionalism. Explain with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Regionalism is a phenomenon in which people realise their distinct identity from others and preach loyalty more to regional forces rather than national loyalties

Existence of relative deprivation essential

1. lack of socio-economic development
   ex North-East insurgency's basis

2. strong regional leaders - diverting resources inadequately towards them

3. linguistic deprivation ex Dravidistan movements face increased after talks of imposition of Hindi

4. Minority communities - regionalism like in Kashmir due to comparative backwardness

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Essential but requires

→ 3rd party like charismatic leaders to make them realise deprivation

→ ideological coherence - on linguistic, regional basis (ex) Gorkhaland by Gorkhas

Way ahead

→ Principle of subsidiarity - greater devolution of powers

→ Focus on integration rather than assimilation (ex) tribals

VS Naipaul stresses about need to counter revolution within revolution like Naxalism to strengthen unity.

10. यदि भारत को 'सबके लिए शिक्षा' के लक्ष्य को हासिल करना है तो छेड़छाड़ और स्कूली हिंसा के अन्य रूपों के बढ़ते मामलों की समस्याओं से तत्काल निपटने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
If India is to realise the goal of 'education for all', the issue of rising cases of bullying and other forms of school violence needs to be addressed immediately. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

'Education for all' is a necessity for India to reap its demographic dividend
[68% in working age group - UN Population]

Need to address bullying and other forms of school violence

→ 1. leads to psychological stress among students

Psychological stress → lack of focus on education → No cognitive development

2. Resulting in school dropouts

3. Gender related vulnerabilities - affects ensuring gender parity in education

4. Failure in building social capital - teamwork, leadership etc. affected

5. Affect qualitative education - as focus

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

will shift towards safety rather than learning

6. cannot uplift poor castes (or) caste-based discrimination seen - Rohit Vemula case

Way ahead

1. strictly control bullying etc.
2. Impart value-based education to children
3. Address mental health issues (or) KIRAN helpline.

11. पूर्वोत्तर भारत की सांस्कृतिक और ऐतिहासिक पहचान को आकार देने में अहोम साम्राज्य द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए तथा समकालीन समय में इसकी विरासत पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bring out the role played by the Ahom Kingdom in shaping the cultural and historical identity of North-East India, and discuss its legacy in contemporary times. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Ahom kingdom was established in around 1228 AD when Sukafa established his capital at Charaideo and continued till 1826 largely when British annexed Assam as per Treaty of Yandaboo

Role in shaping cultural identity of North-East India

1. Architecture
↳ Secular - palaces (ex) Karang Ghar
↳ amphitheatre (ex) Rang Ghar
↳ Maidams - burial sites
↳ Religious
- numerous doules (temples)
(ex) Shiva Doul at Sibsagar
- tantric cults (ex) Komakhya temple in Kamrup

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. Festivals
   (or) Holi popularised by Rudra Singha
   - indigenous festivals like Ali Ai Ligang introduced

3. Numismatics - popularised coinage in Assam

4. Dress (or) shirts (chola) etc. introduced

Historical identity

1. Created a united Assam
2. Gave the name Assam - which means uneven in Aham language
3. Created unity among the tribes
   - bounded by the Assamese language
4. Successfully repulsed attacks
   (or) defeat of Mughals under Ram Singh by Lachit Barphukan at Saraighat, 1671
5. Long rule of around 600 years

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Legacy in contemporary times

1. Name of Assam - from Ahoms

2. Architecture significant (or) Moidams nominated as India's official nomination for UNESCO World Heritage Site

3. Increased popularity of Ahom valour (or) statue of Lachit Barphukan

4. Geography of North-East - largely shaped by Ahom rule.

The Ahom kingdom's long rule of 600 years points to their great influence and successful rule in North-East India.

12. 1940 के दशक तक पूंजीपति वर्ग भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस को समर्थन देने के विषय में सामान्यतः दुविधा में रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, संपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के दौरान भारतीय पूंजीपतियों की अलग-अलग स्थितियों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The capitalist class generally remained ambivalent in their support to the Indian National Congress until 1940s. In this context, analyse the varying positions of the Indian capitalists throughout the national movement. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

A distinct capitalist class emerged in India mostly after World War 1 emerging in the field of jute, textile, sugar etc. industries

Ambivalence as sometimes supported, sometimes neutral and also opposed at times; also, not a united voice

Varying positions of capitalists throughout movement

1. During Non-Cooperation Movement (NCM)

Supporters
- mostly Guj-arati merchants and traders

Opposed
- Anti NCM party
(eg) Tatas

Neutral
(eg) Ambalal Sarabhai - textile mill at Ahmedabad

Opinion → ADD Gordon points that capitalist class were never

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

a homogenous class

2. During Civil Disobedience movement (CDM)

Circumstances → suffered immensely due to export suffering during Inter-War period

Stance → whole-hearted support to CDM during initial phase
(ex) GD Birla, P Thakurdas

Success → British exports declined sharply

Change → later by 1932s pressed for suspension of CDM
↳ Reason - huge losses with factories closed; long duration

Opinions

1. Sumit Sarkar - capitalists played huge role in initial success and also eventual failure ⇒ huge role in suspension

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. Others - capitalists didn't have enough power to pressurise Gandhiji

3. Post CDM

→ support to right wingers with Congress to take it away from leftists

→ Congress support (or) through bills

4. Quit India Movement (1942)

- ambivalent again as some supported Congress while some apprehensive.

It can be concluded that their nationalism was not beyond their capitalists interests, however not anti-nationalist as well.

13. भारत में प्रेस के उद्भव का परिचय दीजिए। साथ ही, अंग्रेजों की दमनकारी नीतियों के बावजूद भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के विभिन्न चरणों के दौरान इसके महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Trace the evolution of the press in India. Also, discuss the instrumental impact it had during various stages of the Indian freedom struggle despite the repressive policies of the British. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Printing press was introduced in India by the Portugese in 1550s-60s to print Bible's in India.

Evolution of press

1. Introduction by Portugese (16th century)
2. First newspaper - in 1820s
   ↳ Bengal Gazette by James Augustus Hickey
3. Popularised by James Silk Buckingham
   ↓
   - published Calcutta journal
4. Proliferation of newspapers of different languages
   → Miraat-Ul Akhbar (Persian) - Ram Mohan Roy
   → Sanvad Kaumudi (Bengali) - by Ram Mohan Roy
   → Jam-i-Jahan Nama (Urdu) - by Harihar Dutta
5. Rapid spread - late 19th century

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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and early 20th century (in) Mahratta and Kesari of Bal Gangadhar Tilak

6. Nationalism spread (in) Common Weal of Annie Besant

Role in various stages despite repressions

1. ~~A~~ ~~Post~~

1. Pre Congress formation
- criticised British policies (in) Amrit Bazaar Patrika
- support to tribal revolts (in) Neel Darpan to Indigo rebellion
- repression → Vernacular Press Act, 1878
  - to suppress vernacular press

2. Swadeshi movement (1905)
- popularised movement → New India (Besant), → Kesari
- subsequent repression through Press Act, 1910 → provided for confiscating properties

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. 1920s and beyond

- attempts at suppression (or) through Public Safety Bill

- widespread impact

↳ popularised ideas of struggle (or) swaraj

↳ gave an Indian outlook of Nation (or) self-rule (satyagraha) by Hind Swaraj

↳ voice to different sections of people

↓ Ambedkar

→ MA Jinnah (or) The Dawn

↳ spread ideas across India

Press played a significant role in popularising the ideals of freedom struggle and emergence of a pan-India identity.

14. विभिन्न प्रकार के मरूस्थलों के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उनमें पाई जाने वाली प्रमुख भू-आकृतियों का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Highlighting the factors behind the formation of different types of deserts, give a brief account of the major landforms found in them. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Deserts are characterised by regions having very less rainfall of less than 25cm/year but found across various parts of the world

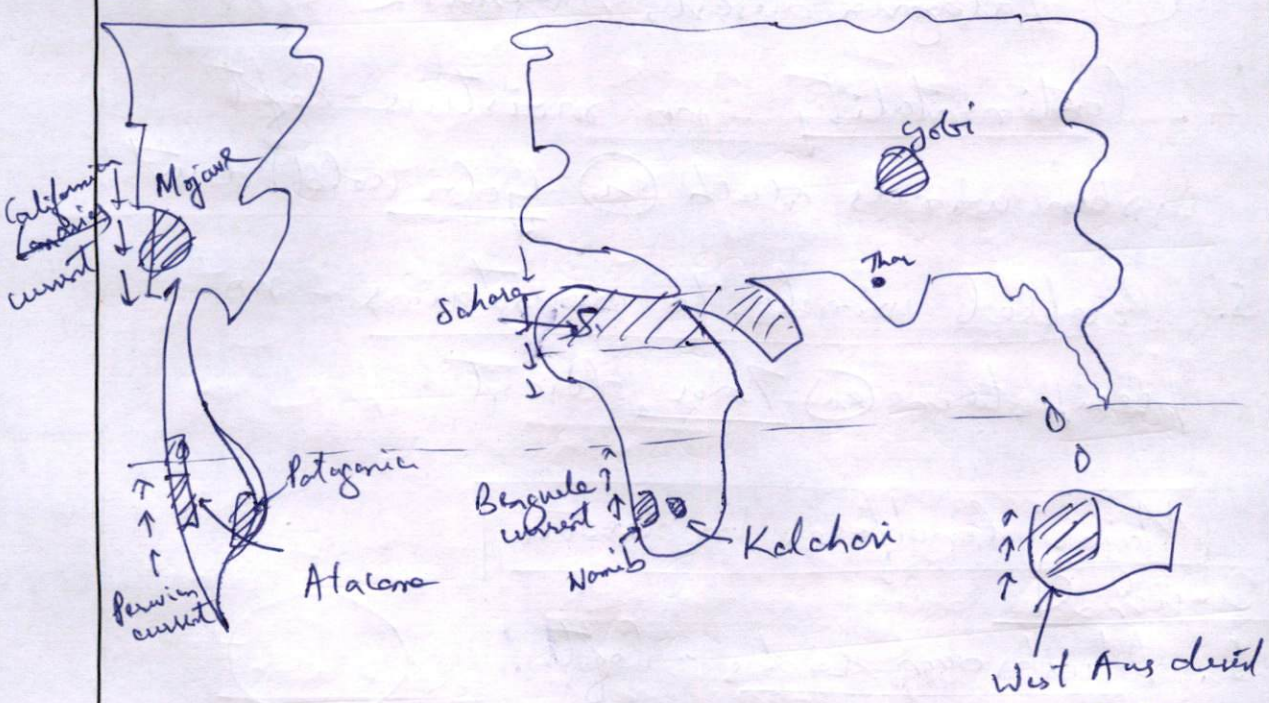

Fig:- major deserts across the world

Factors behind formation

1. Presence of cold currents - created ~~low~~ high pressure conditions; lack of moisture laden winds
⇓
resulting in no or less rainfall

(ex) Benguela current → Namib desert

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2. Sub tropical high pressure belts
- creates dry conditions resulting in deserts (ex) West Australian desert

3. Rain shadow region - creating aridity
(ex) Patagonia desert, Argentina

4. Continentality - no moisture left when winds reach (ex) Gobi (cold) desert

5. Parallel winds to mountains - no precipitation (ex) Thar desert

Major landforms in deserts

Erosional

1. Mushroom rocks - left behind by wind erosion more at lower surface

Fig:- mushroom rocks

2. Yardangs and zeugens - due to alternative hard and soft rocks

3. Mesas and buttes
- left behind as some hard rock there

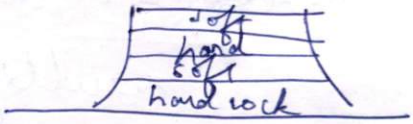

Fig:- Mesas

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. Monadnocks
- remnants of erosion by wind

Depositional

1. Playa - salt lakes in deserts
2. Alluvial fans and bajadas - at deserts as depositional features
3. Dreikanter - rock piece left behind

5. Sand dune landforms

→ Barchans - of dunes in direction of wind

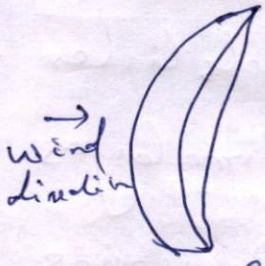

Fig:- Barchans

→ Siefs - one horned sand dunes

→ Multi-sided dunes

→ longitudinal dunes

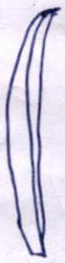
Fig:- siefs

The deserts are spreading across the world which needs to be countered with initiatives like Drought land Conservation announced in COP15 UNCCD at Abidjan

15. पर्वत नाजुक पारिस्थितिक तंत्र हैं जो जलवायु परिवर्तन और अन्य मानवजनित व्यवधानों के प्रतिकूल प्रभाव के प्रति संवेदनशील होते हैं। उदाहरण सहित समझाइए। साथ ही, उनके संधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए शुरू की गई पहलों को भी रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Mountains are fragile ecosystems vulnerable to the adverse impact of climate change and other anthropogenic interventions. Illustrate with examples. Also, highlight the initiatives taken for their sustainable management. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Mountains are orogenic features formed due to plate collisions at the plate boundaries

Vulnerable to adverse impacts of climate change (CC)

1. Increased frequency of natural disasters (ex) cloudbursts increasing leading to landslides - Rantigod collapse in Himalayas

2. Decreasing snowfall in mountains (ex) due to formation of black soot layer due to CC

3. Increasing instances of earthquakes - loosening already weakened sedimentary soil

4. Subsidence of land (ex) Joshimath

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Anthropogenic interventions

1. Increased earthquakes (or) due to ~~the~~ increased mining activities
2. Exceeding capacity of many mountainous locations (or) warning by MC Mishra Committee about Joshimath
3. Construction activities (or) aquifer burst in Joshimath leading to subsidence
4. Large dams affecting stability [German study said 1/4th of dams in Himalayas susceptible to natural disasters]

Initiatives taken for sustainable management

→ National level

legislations
- → Environment Impact Assessment
  - needs to be done for such projects
- → Forest Conservation Act, 1980
  - to preserve forests (or) in Nilgiris

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Schemes → National Mission on Sustaining Himalayan Ecosystem
→ National Action Plan on Climate change → Afforestation etc.

Judiciary → Protection of forests (ex) TN Godavarman case

→ International

1. UNFCCC – to prevent climate change
2. Awareness generation (ex) IPCC 6th Report says already 1.2°C rise by 2040
3. Conserving fragile ecosystems (ex) no construction activities in mountains etc.

NDMA guidelines of awareness generation, capacity building etc. can augment above measures to counter changes in fragile ecosystems.

16. भारत में रेत संसाधनों के असंधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की विवेचना कीजिए। इसके प्रभाव पर प्रकाश डालते हुए इस संदर्भ में किए गए उपचारात्मक उपायों का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the reasons behind unsustainable management of sand resources in India. Highlighting its impact, enumerate the remedial measures taken in this context. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Sand is one of the most important natural resources useful in various ways like road construction, industries etc.

Reasons behind unsustainable management

1. Rampant illegal sand mining - is prevalent despite rules against it
2. Corruption in bureaucracy - collusion in sand mining with mafia
3. Lack of state administrative capacity - to counter sand mining
4. Presence of internal security issues
   (ex) Naxalism - where sand mining thrives
5. Lack of standalone law - to counter illegal sand mining
6. Excessive use by Govt - for constructive activities
7. Erosion - taking away sand

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Impact

1. Economic loss to the Govt - as illegally mined
2. Desertification - as sand loss reduced strength of the soil
3. Aids erosion of coastal areas - due to loosening of top soil
4. Causes salt ingress - into coastal areas
5. Perpetuates crime in society - by involving young children in such activities

Remedial measures taken

1. Including sand as a mineral under Minerals Act - to check its misuse
2. Initiatives under UNCCD
   (a) Bonn Challenge to restore

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

26 mha of land by 2030

3. National Afforestation Program - to strengthen soil

4. Checking erosion by building retention walls

Way ahead

1. Behavioural changes among people to encourage stopping sand mining

2. Strict implementation of rules

COP 15 UNCCD talks about gender inclusive plan to tackle desertification and conserve sand.

17. प्रमुख लिथियम उत्पादक देशों का विवरण देते हुए, लिथियम उत्पादन के भू-राजनीतिक पहलुओं और इसके पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Giving an account of the major lithium-producing countries, discuss the geo-political aspects of lithium production and its environmental implications. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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lithium is the lightest, lustrous silvery white metal which has great use in modern technology like electric vehicles etc

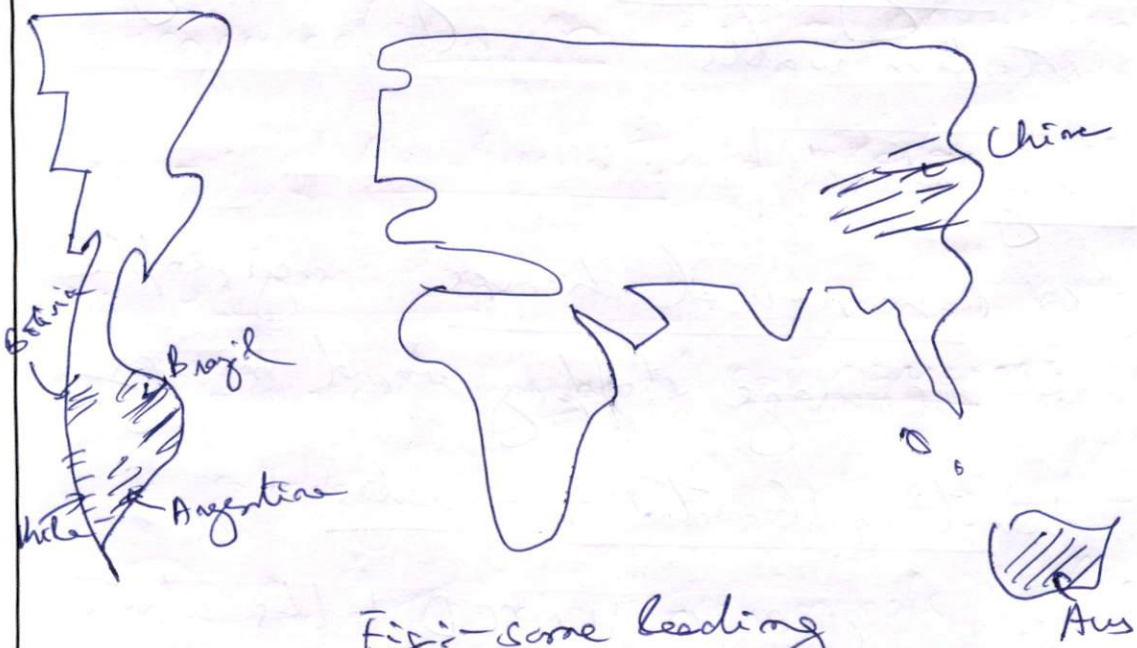


Fig:- some leading lithium producers

→ Account

1. Lithium triangle region - maximum reserves in Argentina, Chile and Bolivia
2. large scale production (in) by Australia and China
3. Prospective (in) 5.9 million tonnes

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

discovered in Salal-Haimana region of Jammu and Kashmir

Geo-political aspects

1. Economic growth potential
   - as major product in electric vehicles, consumer electronics like chips etc.

2. Strategic autonomy - if reserves are present

3. Diplomatic leverage - to negotiate on presence of reserves

4. Tackle fragmented supply chains - non-dependence ensures security

5. Improved ties necessary (as) with lithium triangle country

6. Counter lithium shortage in future - if reserves present

Environmental implications

1. Pollution - on mining of lithium

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. Huge water requirement - very high for per ton lithium extracted

3. Green house gas emissions - estimates suggest around 12 ton of fossil fuels required in per ton in lithium extraction

4. Loss of Biodiversity - in nearby areas

5. Deforestation

6. Increased chances of earthquakes - due to mining.

There, hence, needs to be a sustainable mining of lithium to balance development and environment concerns.

18. युवा वैश्विक पहचान के साथ स्वयं को समाहित करने तथा अपने देशों के बाहर की घटनाओं और अनुभवों से जुड़ने में सक्षम हैं। इस संदर्भ में, युवा पहचान के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The youth are capable of identifying themselves with a global identity and connecting with events and experiences outside their countries. In this context, discuss the impact of globalization on the various aspects of youth identity. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Globalization is the process of interconnectivity in various aspects of life like tourism, food, dress, language etc.

The youth are increasingly adopting a global identity which has various impacts on them

Impact of globalisation of various aspects

1. Societal

Positives	Negatives
→ Greater acceptance of diverse systems and beliefs	→ Emergence of Yuppies - self-centred individuals only concerned about own growth
→ Modernising society (eg) social norms changing with regards to LGBTQ community	→ Increasing Westernisation - blind imitation of West (eg) in dress

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Improving status of women in society	→ Break down of joint family - newer youths prefer neolocal families ↓ affecting economic support to elderly

2. Economic

Positives	Negatives
→ Greater access to job opportunities (ex) in Silicon Valley, USA	→ Increasing requirement of modern skills - absent in India leading to joblessness
→ Growth of service sector - catering to global demand	→ Increasing cost of living
	→ Discrimination outside India (ex) Kafala in West Asian countries

3. Education

Greater access to	limited access (ex) only to rich and private

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

quality education | Legal
(ex) Mutual Recognition of Education in India-AUS FTA

4. Political

Positives	Negatives
→ Greater awareness of international issues (ex) Climate change	→ Spread of fake news and propaganda → Dissillusionment towards politics

Way ahead

1. Make India a hub of industrialisation (ex) by making Global Capability Centres
2. ES says focus on Network Products
3. Focus on providing adequate skills to the youth (ex) Skill India Program

Productivism suggested by Dani Rodrik focusing of increasing productivity needs to be implemented to reap demographic dividend.

19. जैसे-जैसे भारत में प्रजनन दर में गिरावट आ रही है, भविष्य की जनसांख्यिकीय चिंताएं वृद्धजनों की बढ़ती आबादी और एक कमजोर सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रणाली के आस-पास केंद्रित होती जा रही हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

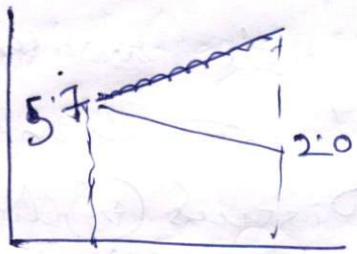
As fertility rates decline in India, future demographic concerns center around an ageing population and a weak social security system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The fertility rate in India declined to below replacement level of 2.0 as per NFHS-5

Demographic concerns

1. Ageing population
(ES says will be 20% of population by 2030 from 8.6% in 2011)



TFR trend in India

↳ large dependent population - increased pressure on working class

↳ Need for systems to channel their productivity

↳ lack of palliative and geriatric care - need to strengthen

↳ concerns of feminisation of old age (Census-11: 1033/1000) ↳ no income for themselves

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. Social security system

→ Nascent stage

→ lack of penetration in insurance

→ lack of income support to private, informal sectors - suffer during old age

→ Policy issues in NSOAP provides only Rs 200 per month which is grossly inadequate

→ lack of universalisation of healthcare facilities

3. Others

→ Decreasing demographic dividend - due to reduced working people

→ Huge number of old in absolute terms

Steps to be taken to counter demographic concerns

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

1. Utilise aged people in society (as asset)
(eg) better children outcomes if old age homes and child schools are connected

2. Provide facilities
(eg) Bhila village in MP opened library for the elderly people

3. Increase social security net (eg) increasing NSOAP allowance

4. Can increase retirement ages - as said by Economic Survey

Social security enhancement in the spirit of A41 of assistance to needy, disabled etc. is need of the hour.

20. 2030 तक भारत की आबादी के एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्से के शहरी क्षेत्रों में निवास करने की उम्मीद है, ऐसे में शहरी गरीबों के कल्याण को लोक नीति के केंद्र में लाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With a significant proportion of India's population expected to live in urban areas by 2030, the welfare of the urban poor needs to take centre-stage in public policy. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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As per UN World Population Report, 41% of India's population will live in urban areas by 2030.

Welfare of urban poor needs to take centre-stage

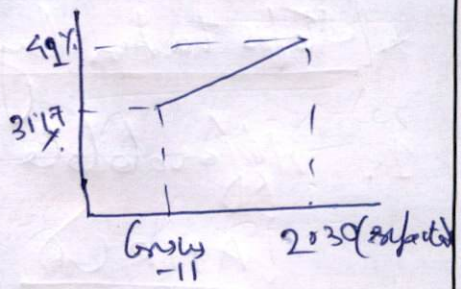

Fig:- Urban population in India

* Need

1. Slum proliferation
[Rangarajan Expert Group on Poverty says 17% reside in slums
→ lack of hygiene → diseases like malaria
→ very congested → comfort

2. Lack of adequate physical infrastructure
(a) for transportation to work sites
- to provide healthcare facilities

3. Pathological behaviours
Poverty, unemployment ⟹ Crime rates increasing

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. failure of Govt to accomodate urban poor
(ex) National Urban Habitat Policy of 15% homes for poor not implemented

* Steps taken by the Govt

1. Affordable Housing Rental complexes (AHRC) under PM-AWAS Yojana

2. Transport orientation (ex) pink buses, MoBUS for women, poor respectively

3. State steps like Jaga Mission by Odisha - for land and house to poor

4. Economic incentives
(ex) PM SVANIDHI for street vendors

* Steps needed to be taken

1. Empower Urban Local Bodies - increase tax capacity

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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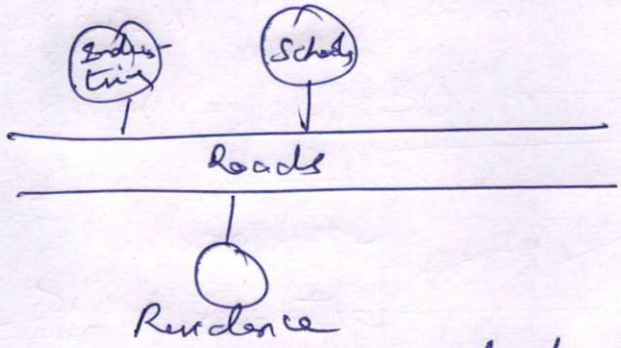
2. Integrated city planning - to take care of needs of the poor

3. Provide adequate transportation



Eg:- Transport oriented development

4. Connect urban and rural areas economically (ex) PAKUR Harvy mission

5. Focus on employment (ex) URBAN MGNREGA can be thought

The UN Habitat Principles of sustainable development should guide urban development.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2423)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

- -

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0289567

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Abhijnan Hazarika

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26/8/2023

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre

Guwahati

26/08/23

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

VISIONIAS

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2423)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे
Time Allowed: **Three** Hours

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. उपयुक्त उदाहरणों की सहायता से, चर्चा कीजिए कि पर्यावरणीय दबाव समूह भारत में पर्यावरण नीतियों के संबंध में सार्वजनिक भागीदारी और अनुक्रियाशीलता को कैसे बढ़ाते हैं। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
With suitable examples, discuss how environmental pressure groups enhance public participation and responsiveness with regard to environmental policies in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Pressure groups (PGs) are a formal group of people formed to put pressure on the Govt to fulfil certain interests or influence the people

Environmental pressure groups enhancing public participation and responsiveness

1. Creating awareness in the society
(ex) PETA against killing on animals

2. By highlighting negative effects of developmental projects (ex) Greenpeace against Kudankulam

3. Transforming technologies of public usage (ex) Centre for Science and Environment's role in CNG buses in Delhi

4. Influence Govt to make policy changes
(ex) mining in Chhotanagpur belt

5.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. Forcing judiciary to implement changes (Ex) TN Godavarman case recognising all deemed forests as protected under FRA, 2006

Issues in fulfiling aims

1. Considered subordinate by state
2. Issue of lobbying - harms refutation of PGs
3. Seen as anti-development (Ex) Greenpeace's activities in Kudankulam
4. Non-transparency in functioning

Environmental PGs have increased to large numbers in recent times which should focus on public goals rather than its own interests.

2. हाल ही में, उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा सेक्स वर्क को एक 'पेशे' के रूप में स्वीकार किया जाना, भारत में सेक्स वर्कर्स के लिए बुनियादी अधिकार और समानता सुनिश्चित करने की दिशा में पहला कदम है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recent acknowledgment of sex work as a 'profession' by the Supreme Court is merely the first step in ensuring basic rights and equality for sex workers in India. Examine. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The acknowledgment of sex work as a profession by the Supreme Court (SC) highlights that the Constitution is a living document.

Merely first step in ensuring basic rights and equality for sex workers

1. Social discrimination
   → excluded from mainstream society
   → looked down upon

2. Political
   → exclusion - no voting rights to most
   → grey area - as many are victims of trafficking
   → lack of access to welfare schemes

3. Health
   → marred by diseases like STDs
   → no proper access to healthcare (ex) under PM JAY

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. Education
- not granted in many cases
- children - do not get education
  - end up as sex workers

5. Economic
- exploited by brothel owners
- minimal for survival

Positive steps

1. Half way homes - for trafficked women rehabilitation

2. KIRAN helpline - for grievances

3. SC - Gaurav Jain judgment
   right to education of sex workers children
   'Sex workers' should be provided all the facilities as the other citizens of the country and steps should be taken for their upliftment.

3. भारत में निःशुल्क कानूनी सहायता प्रदान करने और कानूनी जागरूकता फैलाने में जिला विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरणों (DLSAs) द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the role played by District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs) in providing free legal aid and disseminating legal awareness in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The National legal Service Authorities (NALSA) Act, 1986 provided legal recognition to lok Adalats, DLSAs etc.

Role played by DLSAs

* Free legal aid

1. Organisation of lok Adalats - free of cost for parties to dispute
2. Fulfil constitutional obligations (under A 39-A)
3. Hire legal experts at Govt expense
4. Upliftment of vulnerables - by giving them justice

* legal Awareness dissemination

1. Organising lok Adalats - spreading of legal knowledge
2. Organising programs under the district

through eminent lawyers or jurists
↳ spread of legal knowledge

3. Principles of natural justice followed
↳ easier to spread legal awareness

4. No strict adherence to Evidence Act, Civil Procedure Code etc.
→ common people can understand

5. Ensure access to justice (SC said necessary in Ankita Khuswa case)

Issues
→ Power imbalance in society - biased against poorer people
→ lack of adequate infrastructure
→ lack of adequate expertise.

The DLSAs should be strengthened by improving financing, increased legal experts and augment infrastructure through National Infrastructure Judicial Authority (NJIA's) formation

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4. "कुछ लोगों के हाथों में शक्ति के संकेंद्रण के कारण, कॉलेजियम प्रणाली अपनी ही सफलता का शिकार हो गई है, जिससे इसकी वैधता पर सवाल उठने लगे हैं।" टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"The collegium system has become a victim of its own success, with the concentration of power in the hands of a few, leading to questions about its legitimacy." Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The collegium system is accused to be encroaching into executive's domain by hampering principle of separation of power (SoP) by many including Vice President J Dhankhar

Success to some extent

1. Tackled executive interference (en) superseding promotions during Indira Gandhi's reign
2. Ensured judicial independence

Victim of own success as

1. Appointments at discretion of collegium (en) Chief Justice of India and 4 seniormost judges as per 3rd Judges case
2. Promoting nepotism - Aunty and Uncle

Judges phenomenon

3. Non-transparency in appointment
↳ as there is no qualification, criteria etc

4. No judicial accountability

5. Against democratic principles – Faizan Mustafa says independence of judiciary doesn't mean independence of judges

Way ahead

1. ~~Ren~~ Introduction of NJAC like mechanisms with reforms

2. Update Memorandum of Procedure of appointment

Vidhi Centre for Legal Policy suggests that a 3rd stakeholder in the form of bar and civil society must be included for appointments which can be thought of.

/

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. "सिविल सेवा सुधारों को वर्तमान दौर की चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए भर्ती और मानकीकृत प्रशिक्षण से आगे बढ़ाया जाना अनिवार्य है।" विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"Civil services reforms must go beyond recruitment and standardised training to cope with the present day challenges." Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Civil services are the backbone of the functioning of the country but requires reforms to meet present day challenges.

Need for recruitment and standardised training reforms

1. Specialists necessary in IT field work [2nd ARC]

2. Mid-service training necessary for improving capacities [India@75 Report]

Need to go beyond

1. Technology-driven workforce in as increasing use of technology in form of e-governance

2. Comprehensive appraisal systems
↳ Performance Management System [2nd ARC]
↳ SPARROW [India@75]

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. Reform governance aspects

→ Need for neutral Civil Service Board [TSR Subramanian case]

→ Security of tenure atleast at higher levels [Hota Committee]

4. Behavioural changes

→ shed elitist mentality

→ need for rightsizing of the bureaucracy

Well rounded civil service reforms are hence required to make it modern, citizen-centric force.

6. सामाजिक प्रभाव बॉण्ड्स जैसे परिणाम-आधारित वित्त मॉडल में वास्तविक रूप से परिवर्तन लाने और बड़े पैमाने पर सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभाव उत्पन्न करने की क्षमता विद्यमान है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Outcome-based finance models such as social impact bonds have the potential to truly catalyse change and deliver socio-economic impact at scale. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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RBI had constituted Izhaat Husain Panel to decide on introduction of social impact bonds.

Potential to catalyse change

1. Shift from output orientation to outcome orientation
   (ex) actual outcome on the section intended
2. Mobilise money to ensure social goals (ex) health, environment etc
3. Change outlook of people - as directly contributing to society

Potential to deliver socio-economic impact

1. Cause based (ex) for health infra-structure
2. Huge scope - as large amounts can

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

be mobilised in country like India

3. Remove poverty - achieve SDG goals

4. less chances of corruption and leakages - as outcome needs to be measures

(or) Social Audit

Issues

→ Market very limited as of now

→ Outcome measurement is a difficult task

→ Inadequate capacity of state - to affect social change

social impact bonds like Blue bonds in Seychelles needs to be introduced in India.

7. प्रत्येक वर्ष ग्रेजुएट होने वाली और कार्यक्षेत्र में प्रवेश करने वाली महिलाओं की संख्या के मध्य का व्यापक अंतराल एक गंभीर समस्या है जिसे हल किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The wide gap between the number of females graduating every year and those entering the workspace is an issue of paramount importance that needs to be addressed. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) of females in higher education in India at 26% is at par with males but female labour force participation rate (FLFPR) is very low at only 25%.

This points to the gap between females graduating and entering workspace

Needs to be addressed

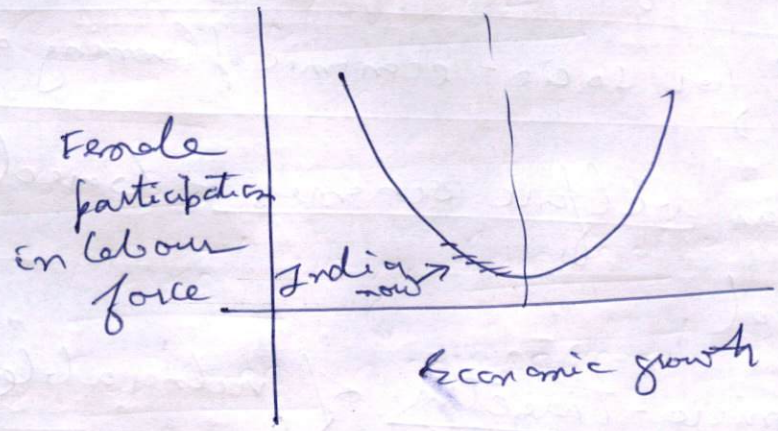
1. To ensure economic independence of women
2. To ensure economic growth [as IMF Chief Lagarde said that if LFPR(male) = FLFPR, then Indian GDP will increase by 27%]
3. To ensure social justice - towards rights of women
4. To improve India's states in world

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

scenario [India ranks 125/136 in Global Gender Gap Index' 2022]

Some feel not necessary as

1. Female U-hypothesis - will automatically increase



2. FLFPR understated as
- ES says women's household work is not considered

FLFPR, however, needs to be increased to ensure SDG 5 of reduced inequalities.

8. भारत में सामाजिक-आर्थिक नियोजन के लिए एक अद्यतित और कार्यात्मक नागरिक पंजीकरण प्रणाली (CRS) अनिवार्य है। देश में CRS प्रणाली में सुधार हेतु केंद्र सरकार के हालिया कदम के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

An up to date and functional Civil Registration System (CRS) is essential to the socio-economic planning in India. Discuss in the light of the recent move of the Central government in revamping the CRS system in the country. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Civil Registration System (CRS) is the recording of births, deaths etc. demographic factors in the country.

Essential for socio-economic planning as

1. To plan welfare schemes - based on need
2. For micro-targeting of vulnerable groups
3. To keep a check on rapid demographic decline (ex) Jiyo Parsi campaign
4. To understand the composition of the population (ex) need for geriatric care if elderly very high in number
5. To revamp planning - corrections and modifications in schemes
6. Tackle issues like migration (ex)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

by checking amount of migrations to a particular state

7. Provide employment opportunities to poor and vulnerable

CRS system is hence a very essential tool for socio-economic planning in the country.

9. यदि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष (IMF) को वर्तमान आर्थिक वास्तविकताओं के साथ समायोजित होना है तो इसमें सुधार के प्रमुख क्षेत्र कौन-से होंगे? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the key areas of reform if the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has to align with the current economic realities? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) is a leading multinational agency that provide aid to the nations in emergency and for development

Current economic realities	Reforms required
→ Increasing growth of Renminbi's acceptance	→ Need to increase its share in SDR basket
→ Changing economic status of countries (Ex) India becoming 5th largest economy	→ Need to increase voting rights and India's SDR share
→ Dedollerization is happening	→ Reduce dollar's influence
→ Multilateralism growing	→ Need to be more representative

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Shift to economic efficiency
- protectionism and friend shoring

→ Economic crisis in many places

→ Growth of other multilateral banks (eg) AIIB, NDB etc.

(eg) more than 50% share of USA needs to be done with

→ Take measure to counter it

→ Liberalise systems for granting IMF loans for quicker dispersal

→ Need to transform for maintaining its strength

The IMF reforms need to come soon to tackle the realities

10. हाल के वर्षों में, पश्चिम एशिया के साथ भारत के संबंध भू-राजनीति के दायरे से आगे निकलकर भू-अर्थशास्त्र के आयाम तक पहुंच गए हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

In recent years, India's relationship with West Asia has evolved from the confines of geopolitics to expanse of geoeconomics. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India's relations with West Asia has developed from only minimal interaction to close partnership in recent times

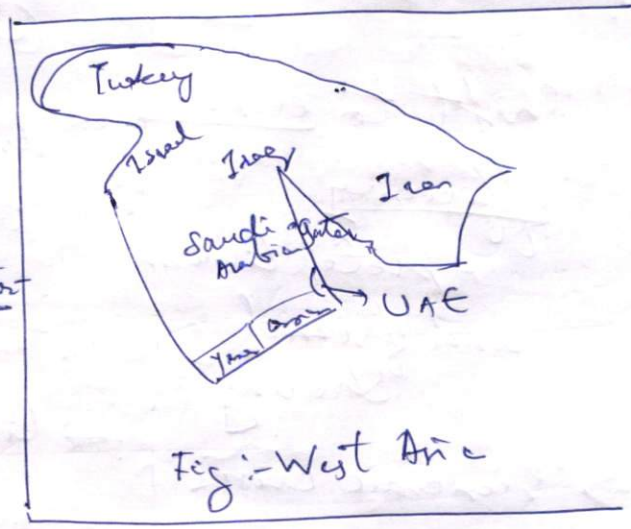


Fig:- West Asia

Confines of geopolitics initially

1. Trilateral foreign policy - to tackle S Arabia, Iran and Israel
2. To ensure participation in the Great Power rivalry in the region
3. Political relations (or) Strategic and Comprehensive Partnership with UAE

Evolved to geoeconomics

1. Signing free trade agreements (FTAs) (or) with UAE in 2022

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. Movement of people (ex) for jobs in UAE, Qatar etc.

3. Huge source of remittance (ex) around 87 billion $ (30% of total as said by RBI)

4. Importing energy (ex) natural gas mostly from Qatar

5. Investments in strategic assets in India (ex) ADNOC investing in oil reserves of India

[Other dimensions]

1. Defence (ex) India's naval outpost at Duqm, Oman

2. Cultural relations (ex) Hindu temple at Abu Dhabi

3. Connectivity (ex) Chabahar port in Iran

India and West Asia share many complementarities which needs to be further enhanced as in increasing bilateral trade etc.

11. हितधारकों को नवाचार और प्रभावशीलता में वृद्धि हेतु प्रेरित करने के लिए स्वस्थ प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता को बढ़ावा देने में भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग (CCI) की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The role of the Competition Commission of India (CCI) is significant in furthering healthy competitiveness aimed at inspiring stakeholders to innovate and augment effectiveness. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Competition Commission of India (CCI) was recently given role of checking GST rates simplicity by abolishing National Anti-Profiteering Agency (NAAPA)

Role significant in furthering competitiveness

* By improving innovation

1. By checking anti-competitive practices
   (ex) predatory pricing to kill competition

2. Encouraging newer innovations
   - by protecting copyrights of innovations from being misused

3. Promoting research and development
   - in functioning of industries

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

* By augmenting effectiveness

1. By promoting healthy competition between various organisations

2. By ensuring economic viability of products
   - to check misuse by large companies to destroy new companies

3. By checking malpractices
   (or) surrogate advertising

4. By providing level playing field to all

Issues
- lack of adequate capacity
- Allegations of corruption - allowing some practices at expense of others
- lack of adequate funds

Way ahead

1. Check duopoly in telecom sector - more than 60% share of Reliance and Airtel

2. Enhance capabilities of CCI - to

take action against erring parties etc.

Strong institutions like CCI is necessary to ensure that nations do not fail and ensure economic development in the long run.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

12. "पेड न्यूज का खतरा अक्सर चुनावों के दौरान अपना भयावह रूप दिखाता है।" भारत में पेड न्यूज को एक चुनावी अपराध बनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"The menace of paid news often rears its ugly head during elections." Discuss the need for making paid news an electoral offence in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The phenomenon of displaying news by being paid monetary gains for it is called paid news which has become rampant in recent times.

Rearing its ugly head during elections
- → to glorify particular candidate
- → to whitewash criminal candidates from their crimes
- → frequently seen as in US elections against Biden

Need for making paid news an electoral offence

1. Against free and fair elections

Paid news → Mislead people → Lack of informed decision → Against free and fair elections

2. Leading to criminalisation of politics [ADR: 43% in 16th LS have criminal antecedents] → as criminals are

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

whitewashed and glorified

3. ~~Dem~~ Media - not fulfiling duty as 4th pillar of democracy

4. Affecting people's fundamental rights (eg) right to know under freedom of speech and expression

5. Manufactured consent (Noam Chomsky)
→ the consent towards voting someone is manufactured and not voluntary

6. Affecting Model Code of Conduct (MCC) - of Election Commission

7. Reach of social media and internet
- paid news reaches nook and corner of country in short time

8. Promotes corruption - among Govt and media

9. People's trust in democracy diminishes

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- when people realise the truth

10. Can promote disharmony in society
- if paid news is against particular caste, creed, community etc.

Way ahead

1. Augment technological capabilities - to check paid news in social media
2. Enhance powers of Election Commission of India to make MCC legal

Paid news need to be made a corrupt practice under S 123 of RPA, 1951 alongwith the aforementioned steps.

13. भारत में धार्मिक प्रथाओं के संदर्भ में, न्यायालयों द्वारा उद्धृत 'अनिवार्यता के सिद्धांत' पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the 'Doctrine of Essentiality' referred to by the courts in the context of religious practices in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Doctrine of Essentiality is a system of jurisprudence developed by the SC in the Shirur Mutt case, 1954

Features

1. Derived under A 26 of the Constitution
↳ which ~~Features~~ gives protection to religious denominations
2. Essential Religious Practice (ERP) is given constitutional protection under A 26
3. If religious practice is not ERP, then not given protection (ex) Ananda Marga not given rights to practice Tandav Nritya in the streets
4. Court sits as a body to decide what constitutes ERP

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Applied to

1. Protect fundamental rights of individuals
(ex) Sabarimala case - to safeguard A14, (equality before law), A15 (non-discrimination) and A21 (right to freedom)

2. Strike down regressive practices
(ex) triple talaq struck down under Shah Bano case

3. Bringing changes to non-essential practices
(ex) bigamy declared not ERP in Hindu system

4. Expand scope of rights of people
(ex) right to marry person's of one's choice (Hadiya case)

Issues in application

1. Court is not an eclectic body (ex) Indu Malhotra in Sabarimala case said that

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Court can't decide religious morality

2. Misinterpretations – In Nikhil Soni case, Rajasthan HC equated Santhara with suicide

3. Unintended consequences (or) clashes after roadside namaz'es after Ismail Faroqi judgement that namaz in mosques not ERP

4. Difficult to quantify – as for religious person, all practices can be religious

'Doctrine of Essentiality' needs to be applied in a way so that the religious rights under Contitution are not hampered.

14. प्रधान मंत्री की आर्थिक सलाहकार परिषद (EAC-PM) की हाल ही में जारी रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, भारत में सरकार के आकार को सीमित करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As per the recently released report of the Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister (EAC-PM), there is an urgent need to limit the size of the government in India. Do you agree? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The report of EAC-PM talks about the need to rightsize the Govt.

Need to rightsize

1. Lot of people at the lower levels
→ hampering productivity due to laziness in work

2. Growth of information technology (IT) sector – too many people are not required as computerised

3. Save Government expenses
→ huge in the form of salaries, facilities, pensions etc.

4. To improve productivity of work
→ by limiting size only to the skilled people

5. Remove bureaucratic attitude
→ of red tapism, elitism etc.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

However, limiting size is problematic as

Economic

1. Avenue for jobs for many vulnerable sections (ex) through reservation

2. Already many jobs are becoming contractual [Indian Staffing Federation says 46% Govt. jobs contractual]

3. Result in more unemployment and poverty

4. Economic capacity is increasing - which requires many people to serve

Social

1. Cannot fulfil social duties (ex) huge manpower required to fulfil social welfare schemes

2. Administration at grassroots will be affected - manpower required

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Political

1. Compulsion in democracy to provide access to affirmative actions to all
(ex) Govt jobs

2. India's population is increasing - requires huge political-administrative force

Way ahead

1. Reskill and upskill the youth [Skill India Report, 2019 - less than 50% graduates in India are employable]

2. Capability approach (ASen) - provide adequate education, health facilities etc.

3. Ensure gender equality - Angus Deaton says need to improve femal economic participation to reap demographic dividend.

Balance must be ensured between limiting Govt and expanding Govt

15. इंस्टीट्यूशंस ऑफ एमिनेंस (IoE) योजना की कल्पना भारत में उच्चतर शिक्षा के 'विश्व स्तरीय' केंद्र विकसित करने के लिए की गई थी, लेकिन छह साल बाद भी, यह अभी तक गेम चेंजर नहीं बन पाई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Institutions of Eminence (IoE) scheme was conceived to develop 'world-class' centres of higher education in India but six years later, it is yet to become the game changer it was intended to be. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Institutions of Eminence (IoE) scheme was launched to initially develop ten world class institutions for higher education in India

Features

- Develop world class infrastructure like labs etc.
- Ensure autonomy in functioning
- Attract youth from outside India
- Provide financial grants for development

However, not become game-changer as

Infrastructure

1. Still in nascent stage - infra upgradations not completed
2. Adequate funds have not been released - for infra development

Faculty

1. lack of world-class faculty in India (as many migrate outside

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. Not able to attract faculty from outside India

Student

1. Huge brain drain - more than 2lakh students migrate in one year
2. Attracted more towards existing top institutes (ex) IIT, IIMs, NITs etc.

Private sector

1. Not making enough investment - to develop world-class institutes

Policy issues

1. shifting of focus (ex) allowing foreign universities to set up campus in India
   → shifts focus from IoE
2. Uncertainty in Govt policy

Manipulative practices

1. NIRF rankings - temporary recruitment

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

of teachers by private institutes to improve student/teacher ratio.

Way ahead

1. Adequate funding - to IoE
2. Build infrastructure through PPP model
3. Focus on improving access to education to all - by ensuring limited fees etc.
4. Collaborate with foreign institutions (or) joint degree

Higher education system in India needs to be revamped to ensure social justice, gender parity and qualitative education.

16. डिजिटल पब्लिक इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर (DPI) नवोन्मेषी और सुविधाजनक सार्वजनिक सेवाओं की अनुमति देता है, समावेशन या पहुंच संबंधी बाधाओं को दूर करने में मदद करता है तथा रियल-टाइम डेटा की मदद से पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही बढ़ाता है। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) allows for innovative and convenient public services, help overcome inclusion or accessibility barriers, and increase transparency and accountability with real-time data. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has becoming a leading hub of Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) which is a platform that provides a basic infrastructure for other infrastructure to innovate and build upon it

Allows innovative and convenient public services

1. Easy to use and access (ex) CoWIN for COVID vaccinations

Fig:- Pillars of DPI

2. Provides proper health services
(ex) Digilocker - keeping health records

Help overcome inclusion or accessibility barriers

1. Almost universal ownership and use
(ex) Aadhar card

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2- Access to businesses from backward areas (ex) One Nation Digital Commerce (ONDC)

3. Financial inclusion to all
(ex) Jan Darshak app for PM Jan Dhan Yojana

Increasing transparency and accountability

1. In economic activities
- transfers under MGNREGA wages

2. Efficiency of welfare schemes
(ex) Direct Benefit Transfer to bank accounts for PM-KISAN

3. Digitisation of land records (ex) ABCD campaign in Wayanad, Kerala

Issues

1- Digital divide - many people lack access to digital infrastructure

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. Digital illiteracy - increase vulnerabilities of ~~lower class~~ poor people

3. Governance issues
- Technical faults - denial of food in Jharkhand leading to death
- leakages (ex) Ghost beneficiaries under NFSA Act

Way ahead

1. Create anchor firms for DPI
   (ex) UIDAI → Aadhar
2. Increase digital accessibility
   (ex) Complete National Optical Fibre network

DPI provides us great opportunity to highlight our success in forums like G-20 and uplift the vulnerables.

17. कानून के अलावा, भारत में 'सभी के लिए स्वास्थ्य के अधिकार' की पूर्ण प्राप्ति हेतु सामाजिक, वित्तीय और बुनियादी ढांचे की कमियों को दूर करने की आवश्यकता है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Besides legislation, the full realisation of the 'right to health for all' in India demands plugging of social, financial, and infrastructural gaps. Examine. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

'Right to Health' Bill was recently introduced in Rajasthan renewing debate on the issue of right to health for all

Need for legislation

1. Shift ~~towards~~ from welfare orientation towards right based necessity
   create obligation upon state to fulfil
2. Provide adequate relief to poor
   (as) very high Out of Pocket Expenditure around 50% in health sector

~~Req~~ Requires plugging of

* Social gaps
  → Denial of healthcare (as) as seen during COVID
  → Premature privatisation of healthcare (A Sen) – lacks access to many people

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ lack of recognition of issues like mental healthcare [only around 0.06% of health budget)

→ stigmatisation of diseases (ex) mental health

* Financial gaps

→ limited budget of Govt (ex) 2.2% of GDP in 2023-24 budget [National Health Policy suggests atleast 2.5%]

→ lack of focus on preventive healthcare (less than 7% of health budget)

* Infrastructural gaps

→ lack of adequate manpower [221 doctors, nurses and midwives per lakh population]
– WHO suggests atleast 500

→ lack of world class hospitals

→ Poor primary healthcare system (PHC)

→ Inadequacy of beds

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Positive steps taken

1. PM-Jan Arogya Yojana - health insurance of Rs 5 lakh/ family/ year
2. Expansion of PHC (sc) mini PHCs, block PHCs etc
3. Mental Healthcare Act - to increase focus
4. Institutional - National Medical Commission Act '2021

Way ahead

1. Involve PPP in healthcare [N17/Aayog]
2. National Health Cadre - to provide health related services
3. School Health Service - to ensure awareness about health among children

'Right to health for all' is essential to ensure fulfilment of SDGs like SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 2 (zero hunger) etc.

18. विधायी समर्थन के बावजूद 'थर्ड जेंडर' को अभी तक भारतीय समाज में मान्यता नहीं मिली है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The 'third gender' has not yet been engendered in the Indian society despite legislative nudge. Analyse. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

legislations like Transgender Protection Act have been introduced to protect transgenders but they have not yet been engendered.

Not engendered as can be seen from

1. Socially discriminated - NALSA report says 96% faced social discrimination
2. lack of political rights (ex) only 30,000 of 4.6 lakh transgenders have voting rights (NALSA report)
3. lack of access to jobs - not provided by most people.
4. lack of legislative rights (ex) MTP Act, Surogacy Act doesnot recognise rights of transgenders
5. Exploitation - many transgenders are trafficked and forcefully

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

given to sex labour

6. Psychological trauma - very high rates of suicides

7. Lack of recognition of constitutional rights (ex) same-sex marriage not recognised

8. No access to education - denied rights

9. Judicial pronouncements not fulfilled (ex) NALSA judgement of reservation under OBCs

Reasons

1. Lack of social acceptance

2. Lack of political will - to recognise third gender rights

3. Religious and cultural issues - of non-recognition

Endeavoured to some extent

1. Recognition as third-gender (ex) by

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

OC as per transgender protection act.

2. Decriminalised homosexuality (ex) Navtej Singh Johar Case

3. Initiatives by civil societies (ex) Khudol initiative of third gender 'football' team

4. Rehabilitation (ex) Sarima Greh

Way ahead

1. Recognise same sex marriage by modifying Special Marriage Act [interpret as spouse as done in Fourie case, South Africa]

2. Provide reservations in education

SC in Navtej Johar case talked that constitutional morality should prevail over social morality recognising rights of transgenders.

19. अन्य कारकों के अलावा, चीन और पाकिस्तान के साथ तनावपूर्ण संबंधों ने भारत के लिए शंघाई सहयोग संगठन (SCO) से अपनी अपेक्षाओं को पूरा करना कठिन बना दिया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Among other factors, strained ties with China and Pakistan make it difficult for India to fulfill its expectations from the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO). Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Shanghai Cooperation Organisation's 23rd Summit in 2023 is being held in India

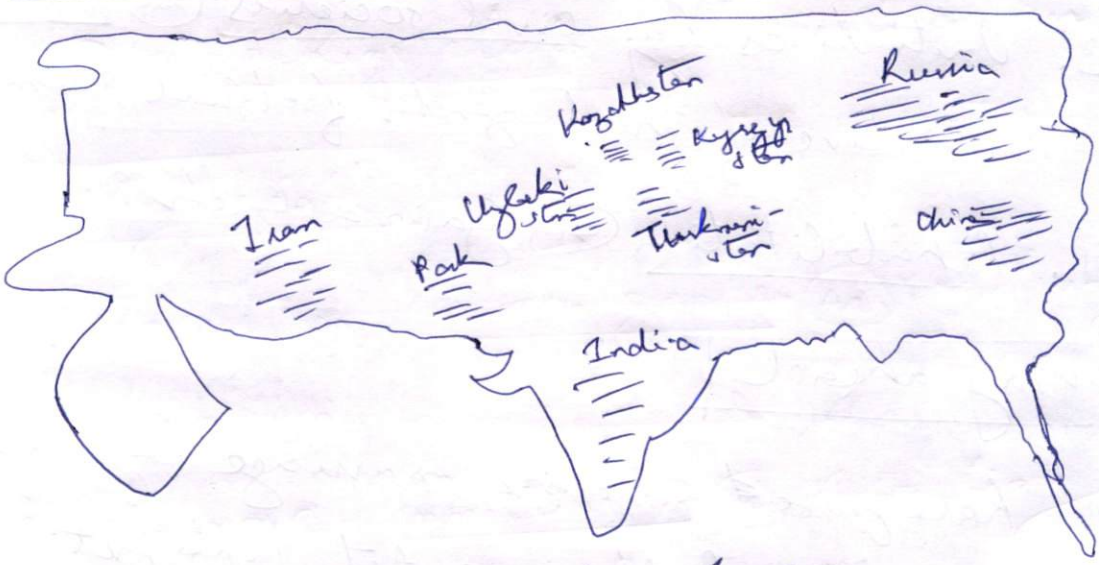

Fig:- members of SCO

Expectations of SCO

→ strengthen socials political, economic ties between nations
→ cooperate to ensure regional peace and stability
→ safeguard member countries
→ coordinate for socio-economic development

Difficulties to fulfil expectations

1. China and Pakistan ties with India

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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→ SCO is a China led, China controlled group

→ Russia-China friendship has grown
↳ friendship with no limits

→ Russia-China-Pakistan-Iran axis (known as Chinese QUAD) - undermines India's scope in SCO

→ lack of consensus - due to poor India-China and India-Pakistan ties

→ Belt and Road Initiative issue - as all are part except India

→ China's economic clout over region

→ China's geographical location - makes it difficult for India to improve ties with Central Asia

2. Other issues

→ lack of trade relations (insufficient) with many countries

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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→ Connectivity issues (or) to Central Asia

→ seen as an anti-Western group

- hampers India's ties with the West

→ a talking club - not much action

Way ahead

1. Focus on common goals (or) countering terrorism

2. Improve connectivity (or) Connecting the Connectivities Program

3. Diplomatic balancing - between East and West

Balancing between China and Russia, China and Pakistan is the need of the hour as suggested by H Jacob.

20. संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका और भारत के बीच महत्वपूर्ण एवं उभरती प्रौद्योगिकी (iCET) पर हाल ही में संपन्न पहल, प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में इनकी साझेदारी में लंबे समय से प्रतीक्षित परिवर्तन का वादा करती है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recently concluded initiative on Critical and Emerging Technology (iCET) between the United States and India promises a long overdue transformation of their partnership in the field of technology. Examine. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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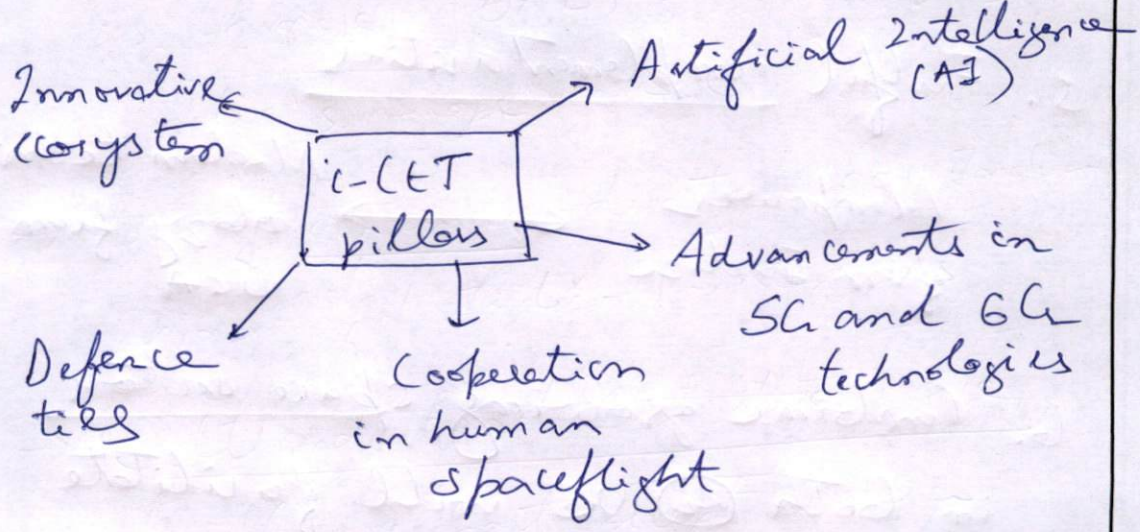
iCET partnership was recently signed between United States and India to deepen ~~eon~~ technological ties between the nations.



Promises long overdue transformation

1. As deepens ties in emerging fields (ex) AI technology

2. Will remove mistrust between nations (ex) US reluctant to transfer technologies like cryogenic engine

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. Expands defence cooperation
- after signing LEMOA, COMCASA etc earlier

4. Focus on innovation
- enhance human capital in both

5. Fulfil complementarities

Manpower from India ⟷ Modern technology from USA

6. Combine growing space sectors in both (ex) US will facilitate Indian person's movement to International Space Station (ISS)

7. Develop telecom technologies (ex) 6G technology

Issues remain as

1. India's dependence on Russia in defence (ex) 46% as per SIPRI

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ will create trust deficit

2. India's delivery deficit - delays in fulfiling commitments

3. India's very less spending on research and development - only 0.65% of budget

4. Chances of increasing brain drain to USA

i CET can go long way to ensure technological advancements in India if the issues are adequately addressed.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK